The New-York Times.

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THE "290" AGAIN.

The Steamship Ariel Captured by the Alabama.

She is Released Under Bonds, After Three Days' Detention.

The Arms and Ammunition on Board Taken.

A Detachment of One Hundred and Twenty Marines Paroled.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Robbed of $8,000.

The Capture Made Near the East End of Cuba.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 27.

By the arrival at this port to-day of the steamship *Constitution*, from Panama, we have highly important and exciting news.

The *Constitution* reports that the steamship *Ariel*, from New-York for Aspinwall, was captured on the 7th instant by the pirate *Alabama*.

The *Alabama* detained the *Ariel* until the 10th instant, when she allowed her to proceed toward Aspinwall, upon her giving bonds in the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars as a ransom.

The arms and ammunition on board the *Ariel* were taken from her, and one hundred and twenty marines, who were on board, were paroled.

Much anxiety is felt here, lest the *Alabama* should recapture the *Ariel* on her return trip to New-York, aud seize the large amount of treasure which she will carry.

The passengers on board of the *Ariel* spoke in the highest terms of the courtesy shown them by Capt. Semmes.

The *Ariel* was captured near the east end of Cuba.

The only plunder, with the exception of the arms and ammunition, that the *Albama* secured, was eight thousand dollars in "green-backs" belonging to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

The *Albama* last coaled at Martinique. When leaving that port the United States steamer *San Jacinto* aimed her guns at her, when, simultaneously the guns of the Fort were trained on the *San Jacinto*. This is the statement of the First Lieutenant of Capt. Semmes.

The *Alabama* claims a speed, under twenty-five pounds of steam, of sixteen knots an hour. She overtook the *Ariel* with only eleven pounds of steam, and fired two guns at her, when she hove to.

A LATER DISPATCH.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 27—P. M.

Capt. Semmes first intended to destroy the *Ariel*, by burning her, first putting the passengers ashore in little settlement huts at San Domingo.

Capt. Jones, of the *Ariel*, protested that half of his passengers would die if this were done.

Captain Semmes then proposed to land the passengers at Kingston; but after much parleying, an arrangement was effected to release the *Ariel*, on Captain Jones giving bonds in the sum of two hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars, payable in thirty days after the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Full Particulars of Her Capture by the Alabama.

Semmes Determines to Burn Her, but Changes His Mind.

The Ariel's Treasure Left at Aspinwall.

The *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, A. G. Jones commanding, with the mails and passengers from California, arrived last night. The *Ariel* sailed from Aspinwall on the 16th instant, at 11 A. M., touched at Key West on the 22d, sailed again next day at 6 A. M., and arrived here at 11 P. M.

The *Ariel* was captured on her outward passage by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, under the following circumstances: On the 7th inst., at 1:30 P. M., when rounding Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cuba, we saw a vessel about four miles to the westward, close under the high land of Cuba, bark-rigged, and under canvass. As there was nothing in her appearance indicating her to be a steamer, her smoke-pipe being down, no suspicions were aroused, till in a short time we saw she had furled her sails, raised her smoke-stack, and was rapidly nearing us under steam, the American flag flying at her peak. Such was her speed, in comparison to ours, that in half an hour she had come up within half a mile of us, when she fired a lee gun, hauled down the American ensign and ran up the rebel flag. No attention was paid to the summons, and the *Ariel* was pushed to her utmost speed.

She then sailed across our wake, took a position on our port quarter, about 400 yards distant, and fired two guns almost simultaneously, one shot passing over the hurricane deck, between the walking-beam and smoke-stack, and the other hitting the foremast, and cutting it half away.

A body of United States Marines, consisting of 126 men, passengers on board the *Ariel*, had been drawn up and armed; but the officers in command deemed it worse than folly to resist, as we could plainly see they were training a full broadside to bear upon us, and Capt. Jones gave orders to stop the ship and haul down the ensign.

A boat then pilt off to us, and the boarding officer, on coming aboard at once assured the passengers, that none should be molested, and that all baggage and private property should be respected. He then demanded the keys to the special-locker, together with all the ship's papers and letters, and informed the Captain he must be in readiness to go on board the Alabama with him, where he was detained as a hostage until the next day.

The money in the ship, amounting to $5,500, was taken off, and the prize crew, twenty in number, all well armed, put on board. The engine-room was taken in charge by two engineers from the *Alabama*. The officers and marines on board the *Ariel* were paroled, and their arms taken, as well as some belonging to the ship.

Both vessels lay off the Cape during the night and part of the next day. On the afternoon of the 8th our sails were thrown overboard and the steam-valve taken away, in order to prevent our escape should they give chase to any other vessel, as they were expecting to capture the *Champion* also, and had been lying in wait for several days at this point for that purpose. The same night our valve was returned, and the intention of landing us at St. Domingo changed to Kingston, Jam.

Both vessels were then headed for that place, and on the 9th inst., at 9 P. M., we arrived off Point Morant, about 40 miles from Kingston. Near this point the *Alabama* gave chase and boarded a vessel, from which some information was received, which induced Capt. Semmes to again change his mind, and take heavy bonds for the ship and cargo, permitting us to resume our voyage. The reason given was, that this vessel had reported yellow fever raging in Kingston, and he would not subject our passengers to its ravages; but we were afterward informed at Morant that no yellow fever had prevailed there for some time.

The conduct of those officers and crew of the *Alabama* in charge of this ship was extremely courteous. They were in regular communication with the United States, both by letters and papers, and were fully cognizant of our days of sailing, and that no cruisers were in these waters to intercept them. For this reason, the specie to come by the *Ariel* was teft at Aspinwall, as Capt. Jones did not think it prudent to bring it.

ASPINWALL SPECIE.

Schepler............	$900	Handy & Hoadley..	1,670
Ribon & Munos.....	256	W. W. White & Co.	500
Total................			$3,326

We are indebted to J. P. Wheeler, Purser of the *Ariel*, for the above particulars.

STATEMENT OF THE PASSENGERS.

Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

We, the subscribers, passengers on board the United States mail steamer *Ariel*, A. G. Jones, commanding, take this means of expressing our approbation of the surrender of said ship on yesterday to the Confederate steamer *Alabama*.

Just after passing Cape Mayse she showed herself as soon as we were apprised of her presence we were at the mercy of her guns, and the unarmed condition of our ship, and the large number of women and children on board, would have made it inhuman to resist. (Signed,)

Chas. B. Wyatt, San Fran.
John G. Ellis, S. Francisco.
Wm. A. Dana, San Fran.
Edward Blosson, S. F.
W. H. Parks, S. Fran.
L. Joseph, San Francisco.
Chas. Le Gay, S. Fran.
A. B. Coffin, Boston.
Patrick Kerby, S. Fran.
J. B. G. Isham, S. Fran.
Edward Farrel, S. Fran.
E. A. Benedict, Missouri.
H. Hubbard, California.
Suman Fuller, Michigan.
S. C. Talcott, San Francisco.
Geo. W. Dow, Bristol, New Hampshire.
Chas. B. Pettit, Placerville, California.
B. F. Moore, Dutch Flat, California.
J. L. Beyea, New-York.
E. K. Howes, S. Fran.
Merwin Devean, N. Y.
C. J. Price, S. Francisco.
G. W. Read, S. Fran.
Jno. Callahan, San. Fran.
C. S. Bonestell, Placerville, California.
Doct. Journi, Mexico.
Paul De Zein, Paris.
Wm. Burnett, San Francisco.
Wm. Sutton, Buffalo.
L. Hynman, Philadelphia.
Geo. H. Ensign, San Francisco.
H. P. Baldwin, Detroit.
Chas. E. Hunt, Boston.

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS ON BOARD.

U. S. Mail Steamer Ariel,
Off Cape Mayse, Dec. 8, 1862.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in foregoing letter from the passengers of the steamer *Ariel* to her commander, A. G. Jones, respecting her surrender. On rounding Cape Mayse the rebel steamer *Alabama* came suddenly upon us from behind the highland, where she had been awaiting us a day or more. We were at once within range of her guns. The *Ariel* was very much crowded, having many passengers, and nearly one-half of them were women and children. The enemy fired first a blank charge, which Capt. Jones disregarded, and endeavored to escape, but she rapidly overhauled us and fired two shells, one of which struck our foremast, a few feet above the hurricane deck, and nearly carried it away. The vessels were then less than five hundred yards apart. Resistance would have been worse than folly, as the preceding letter states, hence we promptly advised her surrender.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)
L. C. Sartory, Com. U. S. N.
A. Garland, Maj. U. S. M. C.
D. M. Cohan, Capt. U. S. M. C.
T. Steece, Lt. U. S. N.
T. L. McElrath, 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C.
T. H. Corrie, 1st Lt. U. S. M. C.
W. B. McKean, 1st Lieut. U. S. M. C.
A. W. Ward, 2d Lt. U. S. M. C.
C. H. Daniels, 2d Lieut. U. S. M. C.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE BY THE ARIEL.

FROM PANAMA.

The Capture of the Ariel by the Alabama—The Incidents of the Occasion—Local News—Arboleda, the Reactionary Chief, Assassinated.

Panama, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

The principal topic of interest among us, for the past few days, as you may well imagine, has been the boarding and robbery of the *Ariel* by the Confederate steamer "290," or *Alabama*. It is probable ere this you have had the main facts, so what I may write can be placed under the head of "further particulars." My facts I get from Com. Sartori and Capt. Jones.

On Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., just as the passengers in the first cabin had sat down to dinner, a report was brought to Capt. Jones of "steam war ship in sight." No alarm was created by this announcement; Capt. Jones excusing himself to his dinner companions, said he would see what she was like. On ascending to the deck, the vessel was about four miles off, under Cape Maise, and was just coming out of the sun-glare. She had an American flag flying, but Capt. Jones exclaimed: "If that isn't an English rig, you may shoot me!" He ordered his Engineer to put on all steam, thinking to run away from the suspected vessel. He soon saw that the bark was rapidly overhauling him, and in a few minutes she fired a blank shot. Capt. Jones paid no attention, but kept on his way. A moment after, the bark hoisted the Confederate flag, and bang! bang! two shells passed over the *Ariel*. One was an hundred-pound steel pointed missile, which explodes immediately on striking the object, but this shell fortunately passed over the vessel without touching her. The other, a round, common fuse shell, struck the foremast above the hurricane deck, cutting nearly its size from the mast.

In the meantime, the 140 officers and marines on board, under Major Garland, had been drawn up on the deck of the *Ariel*, with their arms, prepared for resistance. But the character of the craft having now been fully ascertained, and the futility of defence being clearly apparent, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Capt. Jones, who wanted to fight, and who declared he would never lower his flag so long as he could fight, the marines were disarmed and ordered below. Then the Stars and Stripes came down, and the *Ariel* surrendered. At this time the *Ariel* was going about 8½ knots—fast, for her—and the *Alabama* 11 knots, without sail, and only under 11 pounds of steam—so says Capt. Jones. Her fires had been banked, and less than an hour before the *Ariel* hauled down her flag, she had started them up. Capt. Semmes told Capt. Jones that under 17 pounds of steam he had made 13½ knots, but had never worked his steam up any higher, as he never had occasion to do so. He said he could make 15 knots under steam.

By 3 P. M., a boat from the *Alabama*, with twelve men, under the command of Lieut. Low, a young Georgian, the men armed with pistols and cutlasses, was alongside. At this time, the consternation and fright among the passengers, particularly among the women, was indescribable. The least many of them expected was to be robbed and then have their throats cut. The more prudent had hidden away their money, watches and jewelry, the best they could, and the more cunning had passed their personal articles of value into the hands of British and French passengers. Many who had sworn allegiance to Uncle Samuel, and who had eaten his salt for twenty years, suddenly forgot to aspirate their h's, and not one of the Jems could speak English. As Lieut. Low, in his neat uniform and bland smiling face, stepped on deck and politely lifted his cap, the fears began to slightly subside. The first thing he did was to assure the passengers that not a hair of their heads should be plucked out, and not a dollar of personal property taken.

Observing that there were United States officers and marines on board, Lieut. Low communicated with Capt. Semmes, and the latter ordered that Capt. Jones should come on board the *Alabama*. When Lieut. Low returned, he paroled all the officers and marines, the conditions being that they "should not serve the United States *in any manner* during the war." To a question of Capt. Sartori as to whether this prevented the marines and soldiers from serving in the forts of California, to which most of them were destined, he replied, "Yes—you are to do no service of any kind for your Government."

Lieut. Low called for the manifesto, and finding some money on them, took possession of $8,000 in Treasury notes, belonging to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and $1,500 in silver for Nicaragua, belonging to Peyton Middleton, Esq., late United States Special Inspector of Customs in Panama, and to his American partner in Nicaraugua, E. S. Lane, Esq. Being assured by Purser Wheeler that the *Ariel* had no letter mail, he did not overhaul the sacks, and in fact nothing in that line was disturbed. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s sacks, the private sacks of the Panama Railroad Company, the South and Central American and Panama mails, and even the State Department sacks for the United States Consul at Aspinwall, containing his own correspondence and that for other Consuls, Ministers and naval officers, came safely to hand.

Lieut. Low ordered all the officers to give up their swords, and all the soldiers and marines their arms, and these were taken on board the *Alabama*. He compelled Capt. Jones to bond the ship for $125,000, the cargo for $123,000, and freight for $12,000, to be paid within 30 days after the establishment of the independence of the Confederate States.

The Lieutenant, before he left, ordered all the sails of the *Ariel* to be cut away and thrown overboard, but no other property was damaged or destroyed, save the liquors of the ship, and not a dollars' worth was taken out of her except the money. The liquors were destroyed by request of Capt. Sartori and Maj. Garland, as a precaution against their own men, who they feared might get at them in the confusion, and become unmanageable, now that their officers were disarmed. The heads of the whisky barrels were knocked in, and the liquors in the bar thrown overboard. In this connection, it may not be amiss to say that Capt. Semmes complained bitterly to Capt. Jones of the false reports he averred had been made by the commanders o some of the sailing vessels he had taken, particularly of the master of the *Lamplighter*, who reported that the first thing the officers and sailors demanded on boarding him was liquor. He said that not a drop of liquor was used by his men on that ship, but that it was destroyed immediately she was boarded for fear his men might get at it and make brutes of them selves.

Lieut. Low ordered the *Ariel* to keep company with the *Alabama*, and both ships steamed toward Jamaica. At night he again visited the *Ariel*, and took away with him one of her steam-valves, so as to temporarily disable the engine. Of course, the *Ariel* drifted about, (it was calm weather,) and the *Alabama* left her to look for other prey. Capt. Jones was informed by Capt. Semmes that his passengers would be landed at a point on San Domingo, which has only a few huts, and is at a great distance from supplies. To this Capt. Jones earnestly remonstrated. "For God's sake, Capt. Semmes, don't leave us there!" exclaimed Capt. Jones. "What in Heaven's name are 850 persons—a third of them women and children—to live on there?" He then said he would land them in Jamaica, for he was determined to burn the ship. He said Vanderbilt had given one of the finest steamers in the world to the Government with which to run him down, and he would destroy everything of his he fell in with.

The next day, Monday, the valve was restored, and the *Ariel* ordered to keep company as before. Every little while the *Alabama* would dart off, leaving the *Ariel*, on perceiving a sail, give chase to her, and finding she was not American, returned to her game, which she was enabled to do, from the fact she could steam two miles to the *Ariel's* one. At night the valve was again taken out.

On Tuesday, the ships kept company, the *Alabama* occasionally going on a little cruise after Yankee crafts till half-past 10 at night, when they made a light on Jamaica. Capt. Semmes then informed Capt. Jones that he would not put his passengers on shore at Port Royal, as the yellow fever was prevailing there, but that he might proceed on his voyage.

At 6 in the morning, on Wednesday, Capt. Jones, having kept close in to land, spoke a branch pilot in Morant Bay, who agreed to take a letter to the Mayor of Morant, for the United States Consul at Kingston. Capt. Sartori wrote to the Mayor, telling him it was very important the letter should be dispatched at once, and he has no doubt the Consul got the paper by 12 o'clock same day. Neither the pilot or the Mayor were informed of the contents of the letter, or of the occurrences here detailed. If the Consul is not afraid of taking responsibilities, as he should not be, in such important matters, he chartered a vessel, and a steam one, if possible, to take the news to Santiago de Cuba, a short distance, from which there is a telegraph to Havana, and where there may have been some United States war-steamers.

All the officers and passengers I have talked with say that Lieut. Law acted in the most gentlemanly, and even courteous manner, and Capt. Jones says the same of Capt. Semmes. In fact, all the *Ariel's* folks appear to have been perfectly fascinated and enchanted by Lieut. Law. He soothed the ladies, patted the children on the head, kissed the ugliest-looking as well as the prettiest babies, and made himself generally agreeable. He told Com. Sartori he did only his duty in molesting the *Ariel*, and remarked, "You, Capt. Sartori, would do the same thing were your country treated so outrageously as mine has been." He allowed Capt. Sartori to keep a favorite fowling-piece he had with him, and did many other gracious things.

All great villains, if they are smart, are courteous Had the 100 pound shell gone through the *Ariel*, the passengers, what there would have been left of them, would have thought differently of their captor.

Capt. Semmes, in his conversation with Capt. Jones, talked a good deal about the pacific, and knew all about our ships-of-war there. Capt. Jones thinks that when the West Indies gets too hot for him, he will turn up in our waters here, but I think not. He might make a raid upon our whalers, and he says he is particularly anxious to cripple New-England men —but the facilities for such business as his are much less on the Pacific than on the Atlantic. The thing that seemed to trouble him most, was the impossibility of his burning Vanderbilt's ship, which he could not do on account of the passengers. The fact is, he had won an elephant in a raffle. He could not drop them down in any desert place, and he knew he could not land them in Kingston, or in the port of any powerful nation.

Capt. Semmes told Capt. Jones that he coaled last at Martinique—that when he left port the *San Jacinto* trained a gun upon him, when the fort immediately trained her guns upon the *San Jacinto*, and she desisted from the attack.

I wouldn't like to say that Capt. Semmes is a fool, in the face of many evidences to the contrary, but in scaring his bird before she got fat, he has lost the chance of a good dinner a little later. Had he waited till the *Ariel* returned, he might have got a million or so of dollars from her. Now she will not give him a chance. And while he was fiddling with the *Ariel* he lost the *Champion*, which passed through the Islands on the 9th.

The marines and sailors one hundred in number went to San Francisco on the 13th on the *Constitution*, it being probable they will be exchanged soon. The Panama Contingent, 24 in number, will go as passengers to San Francisco on the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and wait for an exchange.

The names of the officers paroled are: Maj. Addison Garland; Capt. David M. Cohen; First Lieut. Edward McElrath; First. Lieut. W. H. McKean; First Lieut. F. H. Corrie; Second Lieut. A. W. Ward; Second Lieut. C. Daniel; Com. Conrad Sartori, of United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*; Lieut. Tecumseh Steece, United States Navy.

Capt. Jones leaves behind about $600,000 in specie, and in so doing acts under advice of Hon. David K. Cartter, United States Minister Resident at Bolivia; Francis W. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall; Col. A. R. McKee, United States Consul at Panama; Wm. Parker, Superintendent Panama Railroad Company; Lieutenant-Commanding United States brig *Bainbridge*; Lieut. Doyle, Commanding United States ship *Warren*, and merchants of repute and standing on the Isthmus.

Our local news is not very important. The State Convention is in session, and has passed some stringent resolves. One is banishing members of the Fabrega family now in Costa Rica, and Ex-Governor Obaldia, now in Chiriqui, in this State. The other is assessing a forced tax of $34,000 on a few persons of capital in the City of Panama, whose politics don't agree with theirs. The President of the Convention, Don Mariano Arosemena, Don Pedro Goita, Don Blas Arosemena, and one other member, voted and protested against the measures. Gov. Dias will veto them, but they will be passed over his head.

We have dates from Bogota only up to Nov. 1. Gen. Mosquera had appointed a Governor for the State of Antioquia, which lately laid down its arms to him, and the appointee was received with every demonstration of respect by the people. The Antioquenos had come forward voluntarily, it is said, with a loan of one million of dollars to Mosquera's Government.

The National Convention is finally to meet on the 1st January—it is not yet decided where.

The whole Republic is quiet, there being no armed forces against Mosquera, except perhaps that of Gen. Arboleda, 1,500 or 2,000, on the borders of Ecuador, in the State of Cauca.

Gen. Arboleda, who has been the leading spirit against Mosquera in the war, was assassinated on the 12th November, by three men firing upon him while he was traveling through a mountain pass in Canca, in company with two of his aids. Three bullets entered his body, and he died next day. The men were Indians, but are not known, neither is it known if they knew their victim;

The French fleet, of four ships, sailed a week since for Acapulco. The British frigate *Tartar* is in port. Also, the United States war steamer *Lancaster*, and sloops-of-war *Cyane* and *St. Marys*. The *Narragansett*, war steamer, has gone up the Central American Coast. There is no United States ship of war in Aspinwall, except the unarmed brig *Bainbridge*.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Jeff. Thompson in Command of a Rebel Force at Pocahontas—Ex-Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, Dead.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 26.

Advices received here at headquarters from Pilot Knob are to the effect that a deserter from Col. Green's rebel regiment reports Jeff. Thompson at Pocahontas with between five and six thousand infantry, mostly Missouri and Arkansas troops; also, two regiments of cavalry and one battery. The deserter left Pocahontas last Monday.

Reliable information has been received tnat Claiborne F. Jackson, the deposed Governor of the State of Missouri, died at Little Rock, Ark., about the 8th instant.

The New Monitor Nahant.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The new Monitor *Nahant* sailed to-day on her trial trip.

THE BLACK FLAG.

An Important Proclamation by Jeff. Davis.

The Retaliatory Policy Fully Inaugurated.

Gen. Butler and His Officers to be Executed for the Hanging of Mumford.

National Officers Found with Slaves to be Hung.

The Slaves to Suffer the Same Fate.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, 1862, by Gen. Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New-Orleans, for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States forces, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view of retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under the sanction of the authorities of the United States;

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter,) another letter was, on the 2d of August last, (1862,) addressed by Gen. Lee, under my instructions, to Gen. Halleck, renewing the inquiries in relation to the execution of the said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact was true, and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States;

And whereas, an answer, dated on the 7th of August last, 1862, was addressed to Gen. Lee by Gen. H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient causes for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "No authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that Gen. Lee should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, on the 28th of November last, (1862,) another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by Robert Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanation promised in the said letter of Gen. Halleck, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined:

And whereas, a letter dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut.-Col. Ludlow apprized the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of the 19th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States, and whereas this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed and no answer has been received;

And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the City of New-Orleans by the forces under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of said city;

And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of the said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for these crimes;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

And I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law, or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor, with hard chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses:

Others have been submitted to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy:

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens:

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one especially on an island of barren sand under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war, who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States, on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines levied and collected under threats of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain. The entire population of New-Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oatn against conscience to bear allegiance to the invader of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, and even to lone and aged women, and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes, and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New-Orleans until their owners would consent to share their crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers, and when such consent has been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guards of United States soldiers. Where that partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal:

And even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway:

By a recent general order, number 91, the entire property in that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New-Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment, by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has effected to be enforced through the agency of civil officials:

And finally, the African slaves have not only been incited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atrocities of savages;

And whereas, the officers under command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated;

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order:

First—That all the commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

Second—That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third—That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth—That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the City of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,
J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

On this proclamation the Richmond *Dispatch* has the following editorial comments:

"The proclamation against Butler and his associates comes up to the full measure of public expectation. The deliberation with which the conclusions of the Executive have been arrived at gives additional solemnity and dignity to his purpose. The brute and his minions will discover that it does not follow because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily that it is forgotten or forgiven.

Those of our own people, too, who have been disposed to complain of the President's alleged indifference to the fate of Mumford will see that they have done him great injustice and that he has remembered it longer, perhaps, than some of his censors. In this, as in other cases, it would be as well for those of us who inhabit the vales of private life, and whose qualifications for conducting the government of the country have never yet been discovered by our fellow-citizens, to be modest and charitable in our strictures upon the course of those whom we have placed in power, and who from their official and intellectual elevation are probably able to acquire a wider sweep of the horizon than those of us who dwell upon the plains. We trust that the proclamation against Butler and his officers, should they fall into our hands, may be carried out to the very letter. The black flag is the only answer to the unheard-of crimes of these enemies of the human race."

THE OCCUPATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

It will be noticed that Jeff. Davis, in the above Proclamation, states that Mumford was hung by Gen. Butler for pulling down the United States flag before the occupation of New-Orleans by the United States forces. The following official report will be a sufficient refutation of this statement:

[Copy.]

United States Flagship Hartford,
Off New-Orleans, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sir; Under the impression that a report had been made of the part taken by the United States Marines, of the fleet under the command of Admiral Farragut, in the military operations on shore, in the approaches to, and at New-Orleans, in April last, I made no report to the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps at that time. I take occasion to correct the omission, and report the following:

On the morning of the 24th April last, and immediately after the action with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, the Marines under my command, by order of Admiral Farragut, landed and took possession of the Quarantine, at the same time taking prisoners the rebel troops, with their officers quartered in the Quarantine buildings, and hoisting the flag of the United States on the same.

Admiral Farragut having determined to take military possession of the City of New-Orleans, until the arrival of the troops of the United States Army under Gen. Butler's command, a battalion of United States Marines under my command, about 250 strong, were disembarked from the fleet on the 29th of April last, and marched to the Custom-house, where I detailed Capt. Alan Ramsay, with a detachment of Marines, to occupy the Custom-house and guard the United States flag, then about to be hoisted on the building.

At this juncture, the Marines were joined by two howitzers, manned by seamen, in charge of Midshipmen J. H. Read and E. C. Hazeltine, from the flagship *Hartford*. After occupying the Custom-house, I received orders from Commodore H. H. Bell, senior officer present, to march the Marines to the City Hall, a distance of about half a mile from the vessels of our fleet, and near the centre of the city. On arriving at the City Hall, I directed Lieut. John C. Harris, with a guard of Marines, to occupy the building and enforce order there while the rebel flag was being hauled down from the flag-staff on the City Hall.

After performing this duty, the Marines were marched to the place of embarkation, and returned to the fleet, except the Marines quartered in the Custom-house, who were retained there for the purpose of guarding the United States flag. When the troops of Gen. Butler's command landed at New-Orleans on the 1st of May last, the force of Marines on duty in the city returned to the fleet.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. BROOME,
Capt. Commanding Marines, Gulf Squadron.
Col. John Harris, Commandant U. S. Marine Corps,
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Reading for Soldiers and Sailors.—Wm. White Williams, A. M., is to lecture on Monday evening at the Cooper Institute, the subject being "Forty Days in Jerusalem; a Sketch of Palestine, and a Description of Jerusalem." The proceeds will be used in supplying our soldiers and sailors with religious reading.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

Brazil Proposed by Our Minister as a Field for Colonization.

Interesting Dispatches from J. Watson Webb.

Mr. Webb to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PETROPOLIS, May 20, 1862.

SIR: I perceive by allusions in the public Press, although the message itself, *in extenso*, has not come under my observation, that the President, in suggesting the means of carrying out the gradual manumission of the negro, alludes to the necessity of obtaining a place of colonization for the persons manumitted. The wisdom of such a suggestion is too manifest to require discussion; but the purchase of territory for this wise and philanthropic purpose may be attended with difficulties so embarrassing as, in a measure, to defeat the object in view. It has occurred to me, therefore, that the labor question of Brazil, upon the early solution of which so much depends, and to which I have heretofore referred, may be rendered auxiliary to our own difficulty in disposing of the free negro.

The rapidly increasing value of the negro in the province of Rio Janeiro and all the Southern provinces of the Empire, and the steadily advancing price of coffee, added to the well ascertained fact that the *slave* population is on the *decrease* instead of the *increase*, as with us, where the African is of a far lower type than those brought to Brazil, is rapidly depopulating the northern provinces of the empire. Every coasting vessel brings its ten to thirty slaves for sale at Rio, for the supply of labor in this vicinity and on the coffee plantations; and the cry is heard from the provinces of Para, Maranham, Pianhi, Parahiba, Pernambuco, and even Bahia, that they are being depopulated, for the benefit of the southern provinces, by the inevitable law of demand and supply. It is now conceded, too, that the negroes on the opposite coast of Africa, whence Brazil was supplied, are a very superior race to the tribes further north, which furnished the slave for the West Indies and the United States. The latter are an ignorant and docile people, and, with few exceptions, they yield themselves naturally to servitude, even in their native Africa. Not so the *Minas* and tribes further south, and from which Brazil was furnished with laborers. They are a fierce, warlike and intellectual people, to whom Slavery is as much a burden as to many of the Caucasian races, and they are not only ready for insurrection, and capable of extensive combinations and conspiracies to effect their liberation, as the insurrection in Bahia some years since abundantly proved, but it is now susceptible of demonstration that, throughout the slave population of Brazil, there exists, to a greater or less extent, an organized conspiracy to prevent the increase of slavery by the mothers committing infanticide! Of course, *nature* is too powerful in the breasts of women to render such combination universal, or slavery would cease in a single generation. It is proved, however, that there are sufficient of the fiercer traits among the slaves to render infanticide so frequent as to prevent their increase; and the slave trade being at an end, and colonization from Europe checked by unwise and selfish laws, well may the statesmen of Brazil tremble at the prospect which the future presents. To me it is clearly manifest that, unless the southern provinces of Brazil are supplied with laborers from abroad, which can only be in consequence of a change in the colonization laws of the empire and some special legislation, those provinces lying under the equator will be robbed of their laborers by reason of the higher price which the slave commands in this region, and, in consequence, the north will revert to the possession of the native Indian and the wild beasts, from whom it was conquered by the introduction of African labor.

Is there no remedy for this great evil now pressing with such force upon Brazil? I think there is, and that Providence is pointing out the mode of relief by the events now transpiring in the United States. In one word, the finger of God, in my mind, points to the northern provinces of Brazil as the future home of the manumitted negro of the United States; and thus, by the simplest of all means, the United States, Brazil, and the freed negro, are all to be equally benefited by one and the same measure, viz: A treaty between the United States and Brazil, by which all the freed negroes of the United States shall be transplanted to the region of the Amazon at the expense of the United States, and there be endowed with land gratuitously by Brazil, and at the expiration of a term of years become citizens of Brazil, with all the rights and privileges of the free negro population of the empire; all of whom by the constitution are the recognized equals of the white man, and equally eligible with him to the highest offices of the empire, and where already the social distinction between the white and black races, which once existed, have been nearly eradicated. On the bench and in the legislative halls, in the army and the navy, in the learned professions and among the professors in her colleges, as also in the pulpit and in the social relations of life, the woolly-headed and thick-lipped descendant of Africa has his place side by side with his white "brother" in Brazil, and not unfrequently jostles him for his position.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me quite impossible that the Government of Brazil could hesitate to enter into any reasonable arrangement which might be suggested, and which does not involve the expenditure of money. It is of vital importance to prevent the further depopulation of the northern provinces; and how can that be done so effectually as to introduce free negroes, and what is more experienced and practical, negro labor? No person familiar with the subject can for a moment doubt but the Government of Brazil, with all its apprehension of negro insurrection, would willingly purchase, at $250 per head, 50,000 Africans for the supply of laborers in the northern provinces. This would be a sum of $12,500,000; and it would cost as much more to qualify these Africans for the performance of the duties required of them—say $25,000,000 for the 50,000 Africans.

Now, I insist that 50,000 freed negroes from the United States would be worth to Brazil more than 100,000 slaves from Africa; and being free men and citizens, all apprehension of insurrection would cease, while of necessity they would adhere to the soil where originally planted, instead of being shipped off, and sold as *chattels*, to some other part of the empire where slave labor happened to be in demand. And I propose to *give* Brazil ten or twenty times that number of freed, practical laborers gratuitously, or in return for land now utterly valueless.

The advantages to Brazil of some such arrangement as I suggest are so palpable that I will not here enter into a consideration of the subject, but, when necessary, make them apparent to this Government, as they must be at a glance to *you*, should I be authorized to open negotiations upon the subject in question. The object of this communication is to demonstrate what I think would be a feasible and economical plan of colonization to the United States.

First—It must be assumed as a fact, conceded by all parties, that if we emancipate, we must also be at the expense of colonizing the negro.

Second—If we give to the slave freedom, it is not only the right but the duty of the Government to accomplish the object at the least possible expense to the people.

Third—Freedom being the object in view, the true philanthropist does not insist that it shall be immediate.

4th. The object to be attained being the freedom of the slave, the time when is a secondary consideration; it being understood that it shall not be unnecessarily delayed.

5th. To make freedom available and conducive to the happiness of the slave, as well as desirable, a probationary state of "apprenticeship" may become in most cases an absolute necessity.

6th. The expense to our Government of colonizing the freed slave should be reduced to the smallest possible sum, and, if possible, his colonization should be at his own expense, and our Government be altogether exempt from the burden.

7th. I suppose that if the question were put to the people of the United States, whether they would willingly incur an expense of $100 per head in colonizing the freed negro, the response would be "aye," and the feeling would be universally in favor of their expatriation to some place where they would cease to have any political connection with our country.

Now, my belief is—but it is, of course, only an opinion, and it will require time to discuss and consider it in all its bearings—that ten thousand, an hundred thousand, or even a million of manumitted slaves may be comfortably transported to Brazil, and here become valuable auxiliaries and useful citizens without one dollar of expense to our Government, and solely at the expense of the colonist himself.

It must be borne in mind that in the infancy of our republic, when it was desirable to entice the immigrant to our shores at his own cost, and at the same time to devise means for the poor laborer to come to us, we passed laws authorizing the owners and masters of vessels to bring such immigrants to our shores at their own cost, and to possess a lien upon their time and labor, out of which to remunerate themselves for the cost of transportation, to the free soil and all the blessings of the free institutions of the United States. Under those laws, thousands of the laboring poor of Europe came to our shores, and upon landing, they were literally sold to the person who would pay the charges against them for the shortest period of labor. They thus became apprenticed to their new masters for a period of time varying from six to eighteen months and two years, according to the amount of their indebtedness to the vessel which brought them across the Atlantic. These people were known as "*redemptionists*," and you and I know children of these "redemptionists" who have filled high and honorable places in the Republic, and the bronze monument to JEFFERSON in front of the Presidential mansion is a living testimony of the legislation referred to. The law was a wise one, and the result proved it to be expedient and suited to the exigency of the times in which it existed. It was good for the fathers and mothers of some of our most useful citizens, and fanatical indeed must be the man who would perceive any injustice or cruelty in applying the principles of these early laws of the Republic to the manumitted slave or negro in the process of transformation from a mere *chattel* into a *freeman*. Instead of manumitting the slave, then, at once, he should be made to pass through a transition state, in which he would be educated for the ultimate enjoyment of his freedom, at the same time that he would be paying the expense of his education and the cost of his transportation to his future home.

What with "contrabands" now on hand, and those which must accumulate pending this civil war, it is quite safe to say they will number at least thirty thousand at the termination of the war, without counting upon the action of Slave States under the resolution of Congress. Their case will require immediate attention and prompt action, and the result of that action is destined to exercise a controlling influence upon the future action of the Northern Slave States on the recommendation of the President and the resolution of Congress. I propose, then, simply as suggestions for your consideration and for the consideration of all the philanthropists of the United States or throughout the world, that a joint-stock colonization company be created, the liability of every subscriber to which shall be limited to the amount of his subscription, and that the President of such company, and one-fifth of the Directors, shall be appointed by the President of the United States; that for every dollar subscribed and paid in, the Government shall loan the company, at five per cent. per annum, an equal amount, the sum to be subscribed in the first place to be limited to $3,000,000, to be increased from time to time, according to the demands for colonization. This would give the company an active capital of $6,000,000. The contrabands, or manumitted slaves, should be then transferred to this company to be transported to Brazil, or such other place as may be agreed upon, and the company to have a claim for their services for three years from the time of their arrival. At the expiration of their apprenticeship the freed negroes to receive a certain amount of land, of which at least five acres shall have been cleared, have a hut on it, and shall be rendered suitable for immediate cultivation at the expense of the company; and the emancipated colonist also to have bestowed upon him certain agricultural implements and —— dollars in money.

Is this feasible? I have not a doubt of it; and if feasible, then, beyond all peradventure, it is a project well worthy the consideration of the philanthropist, the capitalist, and the Governments of the United States and Brazil.

1. Brazil should, and no doubt would, willingly set apart a tract of country in a healthy locality or localities on the shores of the Amazon or in that region, and convey in fee to the company at least one hundred acres of land for every colonist freed, and a proportionate number of acres for all children born to the colonists during their apprenticeship, who, of course, would be liberated with their parents.

2. Only one-fifth or some specific portion of the land thus granted should be required to be conveyed to the liberated apprentice; the remainder to belong to the Company as *profits*, to be sold by them to the colonists or whomsoever they please, under certain restrictions, to remunerate it for having cleared a portion of the land for the liberated apprentice, and erected him a hut, and furnished him with implements of industry, &c., &c., in addition to the expense of his transportation to the colony and caring for him during his apprenticeship.

3. Beyond all question, the value of the labor of the colonist, during his three years of apprenticeship, would quadruple his cost to the Company in transporting him to the colony; and thus the Company would not only be in a condition to repay its loans from the Government of the United States, but to return to the capitalists their entire investment, before the expiration of the manumitted slave's term of apprenticeship; and, at the same time, be in a condition to add largely to the quantity of land and other gratuities extended to the liberated apprentice.

4. This project, if applicable and successful in relation to twenty or thirty thousand colonists, would be equally applicable and far more successful when applied to hundreds of thousands.

5. It would take from our shores our negro population as rapidly as emancipated, *without the cost of one dollar to our Government*, and by simply the loan of a sum which it would cost to transport them to any distant colony.

6. It would insure to the liberated negro the probationary education so necessary to enable him to enjoy freedom and become a useful citizen of a great empire.

7. It would be immensely remunerative to the philanthropists who would embark in and, under a certain control from the Government, direct its operations.

8. It would be an inappreciable blessing to the United States, by getting rid of the liberated slave without any future political questions connecting him with the country.

9. It would be the greatest possible blessing that could be bestowed upon the freed negro, and accomplish his redemption, and conversion into a freeman, in the shortest conceivable time.

10. It would save to Brazil her northern provinces, and in the course of a very few years add a million of *free*, experienced and orderly laborers to aid in developing her inexhaustible resources.

11. It would, in process of time, furnish the markets of the world with a never-failing supply of cotton and sugar, the produce of free labor.

I submit to your better judgment this rough outline of a *project*, so little digested and so hastily thrown together, that while no one of its details would probably stand the test of a week's or even a day's careful consideration by myself, contains a general idea which good men will, I am sure, hasten to ponder upon, and in the end work out therefrom a great and noble *project*. And in order that you and others may have the subject under consideration, and not because I wish my crude ideas to be adopted, or even believe them proper to be adopted, I have ventured to bring the matter before you. Experience has taught me that, in all human affairs, it is better to have before you a *plan* for the mind to seize upon, although you know at starting that every fraction of such plan must succumb to investigation and consideration as the process of ratiocination progresses. And I repeat that, so far from having any idea that my plan is a good one, I do not doubt that upon reflection I should reject every detail, adhering only to the following general ideas:

1. It is indispensable to the liberated negro that he should be transferred beyond the limits of the United States while in the transition state of an "apprentice," and previously to his being finally emancipated after a certain probationary term of labor in his new home.

2. The United States could and should transport all her liberated slaves as "apprentices" to an eligible country, where, by their own labor, they can remunerate those who confer upon them this blessing.

3. The knowledge of this fact, demonstrated by discussion and experiment, would hasten the entire abolition of Slavery in the United States.

4. It is not only the interest of the United States, and absolutely necessary for her internal tranquillity, that she should get rid of the institution of Slavery, but, in consequence of the prejudices of our people against the African race, it is indispensable that the liberated negro should be transported beyond our borders, because he can never, with us, enjoy social or political equality.

5. *Brazil* is, of all others, the country to which he should be conveyed, because here no such prejudices exist; and here the constitution, the law, and public opinion, as well as practical experience, have paved the way for the elevation of the negro to any position, social or political, for which his talents and education may have qualified him.

6. *Brazil* is perishing for want of labor. The slave trade has terminated, never to be revived; so that all supply from that source has ceased. Bad colonization laws and prejudices which it will take years to conquer keep away the European laborer, and before these difficulties can be overcome the disease will have reached a climax; and at this juncture the Government of the United States, acting under the control of a higer power, having resolved to get rid of its greatest curse, can offer to Brazil that which she most desires, and at the same time free from bondage hundreds of thousands of our fellow men who have been born in slavery, to elevate them to the condition of freemen in a land where free labor is a necessity; and where free labor only, and the attachment of the laborer to the soil, can prevent the country relapsing into the barbarism which preceded its discovery by the European.

7. To accomplish all this, God has made it alike the interest of the United States and Brazil to act in concert. The fruit is ripe and only awaits the plucking. The President of the United States and the Secretary of State have but to say the word, and the initiative of a great work will be taken, which, in its results, cannot fail to confer incalculable benefits upon the United States, Brazil, and millions of the African race.

In conclusion, I would remark that my reasons for suggesting a chartered company for this great work are:

1. That it is desirable, as far as possible, to separate the Government from all duties not legitimately or necessarily within its sphere, and to get rid of the jobbing and patronage which would grow out of this enormous undertaking.

2. To enlist the enterprise, talent, good feeling and capital of the world in the greatest work ever undertaken by man, being no less than the liberation of millions of slaves, transplanting them to a new home, watching over and caring for them during a term of pupilage, fitting them for freedom, and finally bestowing upon them that great boon when in a condition to appreciate and enjoy it.

3. Because the Government of Brazil might much prefer to deal with a company to giving to any foreign Government the rights and privileges which it would be absolutely necessary to possess, and which, if conferred upon a company, could, and necessarily should, be regulated and guaranteed by *treaty* between the United States and Brazil.

But these are only crude notions. If wiser men should, upon reflection, deem it better, or more politic, or more expedient, that the Government of the United States should keep the matter exclusively in its own hands, so be it. Only let it be understood from the start that the matter can be so arranged that the liberated slave shall, by a wise direction of his energies, *be made to pay for transportation to his new home and his education for the discharge of the duties of a freeman.* The whole subject is one of the greatest magnitude that ever occupied the thoughts, or called forth the energies of man, and wisely cared for, under the providence of God, cannot fail of success. It is quite impossible that in a case where the giver, the receiver, and the party or thing bestowed, are all to be palpably and immensely benefited—where injury cannot possibly result to either, and where there can be no rivalry or jealousy, and where good only, and the greatest good, must acrue to all—it is impossible, I say, where such are to be the fruits of a project, to look upon its failure as within the scope of probabilities, or even of *possibilities*. And such is the project of negro colonization from the United States in Brazil, his education there at his own expense, and his becoming a free citizen of a great empire. The United States will be blessed by his *absence*, and the riddance of a curse which has well nigh destroyed her; Brazil will receive precisely the species of laborers and citizens best calculated to develop her resources and make her one of the great powers of the earth; and the miserable, ignorant, and down-trodden slave, who is now a mere *chattel*, with body and soul alike uncared for, will have his shackles knocked off, be liberated, educated for freedom, and have bestowed upon him the great boon of personal liberty.

All which is hastily and crudely submitted, with most profound respect, to the better judgments and more deliberate consideration of those in authority, by their obedient servant,

J. WATSON WEBB.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Webb.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862.

SIR: Your able dispatch of May 20 (No. 17) has been submitted to the President.

It brings into coincident review the aspects of Slavery in the two countries, which, although very widely separated, are the two principal States on this continent, and the only two which tolerate that form of human bondage. This review, at the same time, derives great interest from the fact that it is made the basis for suggesting a philanthropic scheme for effecting the relief of both countries from the evils and dangers with which you assume that this toleration of Slavery afflicts them.

Although the political and social conditions of Brazil and the United States are very unlike, they do not entirely disagree. Each is found in what may be called a formative and not in a settled and fixed stage. In the former there are besides the slaves of African descent many who have been brought as captives from the African coast. In the latter, practically speaking, there are only native slaves of African derivation. In Brazil the slave is generally the only laborer, and he is found in every province. In the United States slaves are exceptional from the general prevailing system of free white labor, and are found in only a section and not throughout the whole country. Under the circumstances thus described, each of these two countries has accepted the conviction of the age that the African Slave-trade is injurious and inhuman, and has abolished it, and thus has closed the original fountain of supplies, leaving the cut-off streams replenished only from diminutive native springs, to shrink, stagnate and dry up, if they will.

A great alteration of socal laws, however inevitable and however ultimately beneficent, must necessarily be attended with immediate inconveniences, and often with violent disturbances and convulsions. Governments, in cases where the error is a fundamental one, must make the desired reform as early as possible, but at the same time with a wise moderation, so as to mitigate the immediate evil without losing the ultimate objects of safety and improvement. How to practice this moderation is really the problem now to be solved respectively by Brazil and the United States.

You tell me that the abolition of the African Slave-trade on the part of Brazil has resulted in producing a scarceness of labor, and, of course, an enhancement of the value of slaves; that at the same time, owing to a great increase in the world's consumption of coffee, there is an exalted demand for labor to produce it in Brazil; that owing to these circumstances the slaves are being rapidly transferred from the northern provinces, which produce little or no coffee, to the southern coffee producing provinces; that discontent pervades, and even an organized conspiracy exists among the slaves to prevent the increase of their class, and that for this purpose they resort even to the fearful practice of infanticide. You tell me, also, what contemporaneous information confirms, that owing to some cause emigration from Europe into Brazil is practically unknown, and you add that unless some remedy is applied to these evils the northern provinces will be exhausted of laborers and relapse into their early colonial condition, and attempts will then be made to revive the enslavement of the native Indians.

Casting about you for a remedy for these assumed evils in Brazil, you not unnaturally turn to survey the condition and prospects of Slavery as it lingers in the United States, where slaves increase rapidly in number instead of decreasing. You assume that many slaves here are by some process or other speedily to become free, and that owing to the native and exotic augmentation of free white men the slaves so becoming freedmen will be superfluous as laborers. I understand you, but perhaps erroneously, as also adopting an idea which to some extent prevails here, that policy requires the removal of such freedmen of African descent out of the country to some other, where they could be kindly welcomed and furnished with homes and facilities for self-support, and in a reasonable time elevated to the privileges of members of the political state. Warned, as well you may be, by this humanitarian aspect of the condition of the two countries, you think that you discern the finger of God pointing to the northern provinces of Brazil as the land of promise, rest, and restoration of the slaves now in the Southern States of this Republic. Thus believing, you ask from the President power to negotiate a treaty to effect the removal of such freedmen from their present homes, and their colonization upon most liberal principles in Brazil. The President cannot, without further consideration, accede to this request; yet you are not, therefore, to suppose that he undervalues either the motives which suggested it or the grave considerations by which you have supported it.

We can readily believe that your speculations upon the social and political evils of Brazil are just; yet courtesy to the State forbids this Government from assuming their complete truth, and basing it on a proposition with a view to a relief of those evils, without having first some overture from the head of that empire. Moreover, we have no right to assume that the Emperor of Brazil would prefer an expelled caste from this country to other possible supplies of population for the improvement of the laboring classes of the empire.

It remains to consider whether this Government is prepared to entertain negotiations with Brazil, with a view to our own relief from such evils as you have supposed to exist or to be imminent in this country.

You are aware that the question of Slavery is the *experimentum crucis* in American politics. Slavery is the cause of this civil war, and debates upon the present treatment and ultimate fate of Slavery give to its abettors and to the Government which is engaged in suppressing it much of their relative strength. Their relative weakness results equally from the same debates.

I present the condition of the debates in general review, not deeming it either necessary or important to declare opinions on the part of the Government upon any of the propositions involved. If we embrace in our view the insurrectionary, as well as the loyal regions of the United States, it may justly be said that even the question whether Slavery is an eradicable evil is yet open and vehemently discussed. In what manner and by what process Slavery shall be brought to an end, whether as a military necessity of the present civil war by the Federal authority; and, in either case, whether the abolition shall be immediate or gradual, with compensation or without, who shall pay such compensation, and the measure of it; whether the slaves emancipated shall be removed or be suffered to remain in their native homes, how removed, and at whose cost; whether their consent shall be required or waived; whither they shall be removed or colonized; whether they shall be colonized within our own jurisdiction, and on what terms, or in some region to be purchased for the purpose, and over which the Federal authority shall be extended for their protection, making them an outpost and support of the republic, and, possibly, a burden; or whether in some central or South American country, with the consent of their government, and relinquishing to such government the benefits and the charges of the colony, what country or countries, in either case, shall be preferred? All these questions remain a subject of earnest but as yet confused discussion. They are, at the same time, questions which are involved in the proposition you make. You know that, practically, the executive authority cannot lead but must follow the popular will on such great and vital questions as collected in our frequently recurring elections, and expressed by the Legislature and the Senate of the Union. We have every reason to believe that the assent of two-thirds of the Senate to any treaty based upon an executive decision upon these questions could not now be obtained, and, even if that were possible, then the provisions of the treaty could not receive due effect until a majority of Congress should have approved them, because appropriations of money to enable the President to execute the treaty must be made by law.

It must not, however, be inferred that the uncertainty of the public mind, which I have described, is a permanent and unchangeable one. On the contrary, the national mind is every day more directly and earnestly fixed upon the complex problem, and it advances in one day as far as once it advanced in a year. The solution of it in all its branches is therefore near at hand, but no human wisdom can foresee through what new political changes, affecting the subject, the nation is to pass before reaching that solution, and how not only the policy to be at any time adopted with a view to ultimate results, but even the results themselves are to be affected by such changes.

If now we consider the subject practically, we shall see our case to be simply this: The nation has decided, and decided forever, first, that Slavery shall not henceforth be extended under our flag over territories now free; secondly, that the African slave-trade shall never be revived or renewed; thirdly, that Slavery shall be forever abolished within the federal District of Columbia, where it has heretofore been tolerated; fourthly, that slaves escaping or captured from disloyal masters in this civil war shall not be restored to Slavery, but shall be free; and fifthly, that slaves so escaping or captured by the national forces shall be employed as laborers by them, and their dependent families shall be temporarily relieved by naval and military authorities of the United States. Many such persons have even already fallen within the control of the Federal Government, But it is believed no more than the provision thus made by the Government, together with casual employment by private citizens, can establish them in comfortable circumstances useful to the country. Thus far, therefore, the surplus for whom you propose to provide does not exist, and hence probably the uncertainty of the public mind in regard to a disposition of it which I have described. It is a truism that most Governments seldom, and Republican Governments least of all, practice sufficient foresight to provide prematurely for future but not imminent emergencies.

We shall grow wiser every year, every month, and every day, in regard to the questions I have been considering, because public opinion will settle and guide us as occasions for our action arise.

I close with remarking that the views you have so clearly expressed will be very useful to the country, and will, therefore, at a convenient time, receive adequate publication; and the President, while declining at present to give you the authority you request, invites a continuance of your discussions, from the important position which you hold in a country whose condition is so suggestive of liberal and hopeful thought. He observes, with pleasure, that you are examining the subject under the influences, not of a blinding zeal, but of enlightened patriotism, as well as an earnest philanthropy, which are eminently calculated to inspire moderation in public councils.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JAMES WATSON WEBB, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Another Invasion Rumored.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

BARCLAY'S FORT, (N. M.) Dec. 8.

Lieut. SHOOP, with a detachment of Capt. BACCHUS' Company of Colorados, stationed on the Pecos River as look-outs, having discovered a suspicious trail striking toward Texas, pursued it until he overtook, surprised, and captured the whole party, which proved to be miners from Pike's Peak, amongst whom was Mr. GREEN RUSSELL, a well-known miner, who had in his possession some $30,000 or $40,000 in gold dust.

The party was about thirty strong, and has been brought to Fort Union, where they now are. They were evidently making for Texas, and tried to elude the vigilance of the Colorados, but did not succeed. Whether they will be detained or not, I have not learned. One man, his wife and three children, were in this party, and the small pox breaking out amongst them, the father and mother died, leaving the children orphans.

It appears that it was very fortunate for the party that they were captured, as they were very near an encampment of Comanches, numbering upward of 300 lodges. The warriors had already discovered them, and were preparing for an attack, and on finding themselves forestalled, they demanded their share of the spoils and a part of the prisoners as *their right*. They were itching for a scalp dance, and nothing but the determined front presented by the Colorado boys, aided, perhaps, by a wholesome fear of the small pox, prevented them from making an attack.

10th.—To-day rumors of another Texan invasion are rife amongst us. They are said to be approaching our frontier in several directions by the Arkansas up the Pecos, and by the old route *via* Fillmore. Some say that there has been skirmishing already, but I can hear nothing reliable. One thing, however, is certain, the military are on the alert, and preparing for the emergency, *should it come*. Time will tell whether there is any foundation for all these rumors.

There are also rumors afloat that the Mexicans who were murdered on the road to Taos, which I mentioned in a previous letter, may have been killed by whites, instead of Indians, as was at first supposed, but it lacks further investigation to clear the matter satisfactorily

THE McDOWELL INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of the Military Correspondence.

Events from May 30 to June 13, 1862.

In resuming the perusal of the series of letters produced in the course of the McDowell Inquiry, the reader may need to be reminded that the operations referred to were those destined to cut off the retreat of "Stonewall" JACKSON from the Shenandoah Valley, after that General had driven Gen. BANKS to the Potomac. On the 29th of May, Gen. SHIELDS, who was detached from Gen. McDOWELL'S command to participate in the capture of the rebel leader, had pushed his march as far as Rectortown, on his way to Front Royal. Gen. FREMONT, proceeding from the opposite direction, had penetrated into the valley as far as Strasburgh. On the 30th, the main body of the enemy was at Winchester, while his advance was compelling the rear guard of BANKS to withdraw into Maryland. From this era the correspondence itself sufficiently indicates the movement of events:

M'DOWELL REPORTS PROGRESS.

RECTORSTOWN, May 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have not heard from Gen. Shields since he left this morning. His command is in front. Gen Ord's two advanced brigades are three miles in front of this his rear brigade is between this and Thoroughfare Gap. Bayard's Brigade is to Thoroughfare Gap by this time. I passed him on my way here. King's Division is near Catlett's, and if we can, with Mr. Haupt's invaluable aid, extricate the trains from the confusion into which they have all been thrown by our driving things ahead so fast, I hope to have part of his Infantry as far as this by to-morrow. This place is filled with stragglers and broken down men from every brigade. We are little by little getting things in order. Cannon firing has been heard from the front during the day. Nothing been heard from Gen. Geary, who is to the north of us. Gen. Shields has not as yet sent back word of his progress. Half of his provision train is still here. I received here, the telegram from the President concerning Gen. Fremont.

(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen.

MORE DELAYS.

PIEDMONT, May 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

I was disappointed on arriving at this place, at 12 M., to find Gen. Ord's Division here, only five miles from its camp of last night, though I had ordered them to leave their knapsacks, and in much confusion. I reproached Gen. Ord for the condition of his command and for its not being further ahead. He plead sickness and that he had not been well for several days and was now unable to hold the command which he turned over to Brig.-Gen. Ricketts. I have told Gen. Ricketts to have his Division to Front Royal by to-night. I have received a report from Brig.-Gen. Geary, who says some of his command have gone through Ashby's Gap, over the river, driving in the enemy's pickets. King's Division is on the road by rail from Catlett's, but the road is not yet in good running order, and I do not count on the General's being up even with his Infantry till to-morrow. The First Brigade had not left as late as 11 A. M. I hope the railroad bridges will all be repaired by to-day and the cars running within a mile of Front Royal to-night.

(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

Above telegram sent from Recterstown.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell: I send you a dispatch just received from Gen. Saxton, at Harper's Ferry. It seems the game is before you. Have sent a copy to Gen. Fremont.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. SAXTON TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 30.

Copy to Secretary Stanton:

The rebels are in line of battle in front of our lines. They have nine pieces of artillery, and in position, and cavalry. I shelled the woods in which they were, and they in return threw a large number of shells into the woods, lines and tents from which I moved last night, to take up a stronger position. I expect a great deal from the battle on the mountain, having here a 9-inch Dahlgren, bearing directly on the enemy's approaches. The enemy appeared this morning, and then retired, with the intention of drawing us on. I shall act on the defensive, as my position is a strong one. In a skirmish which took place this afternoon I took one horse. The enemy two men killed and some wounded.

A. SAXTON, Brigadier-General.

GEN. WADSWORTH TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Accounts from Harper's Ferry state that our troops are now being driven over the river. The attack commenced at 2 o'clock this A. M.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH.

MR. STANTON TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Our forces are retiring across the river at Harper's Ferry, supposed to be from the advance of the enemy.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I somewhat apprehend that Gen. FREMONT'S force, in its present condition, may not be quite strong enough, in case it comes in collision with the enemy. I wish you would push forward your column as rapidly as possible. Tell me what number your force reaching Front Royal will amount to?

A. LINCOLN.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Dispatches just received from Harper's Ferry state that we are still in possession, and that the pickets only were driven in. Watson is up there, and will probably report before long.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

A telegram from Mr. Watson, just received, states that the enemy are advancing on Harper's Ferry, and that our force is perfectly demoralized, one half of them already running away.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

Herewith I send a telegram received from Fremont. The dispatch is dated last night, and the point he says he will be at on Saturday afternoon is Strasburg, or as near as it may be to the advance at that time. I direct Fremont to come to time as fixed by himself, and you will act at your discretion, taking this information into your calculations.

A. LINCOLN.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Gen. McDowell, Rectorstown:

Your dispatch of to-day is received, and is satisfactory. Fremont has nominally about 22,000 men; really about 17,000. Blenker's Division is part of it. I have a dispatch from Fremont this morning, not telling me where he is, but, he says scouts and men from Winchester represent Jackson's force variously at 30,000 to 60,000, with him, Gen. Ewell and Longstreet. The high figures erroneous, of course. Do you know where Longstreet is? Corinth is evacuated and occupied by us.

A. LINCOLN.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

A dispatch from Grafton says as follows: "Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, brought into Romney last night, confirm what deserters said about Jackson, Ewell, Johnson being around Winchester with about 20,000 men. They had scouts out ten miles from Winchester.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ONE OF THE HARPER'S FERRY SCARES.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry. The enemy has been before that place, and threatening an attack for two days. Deserters report that Jackson is in command, and that in a speech to his men in Charleston on Monday, A. M., he promised them less marching and better fare in a few days, when they would enter Maryland. It is supposed that the attack on Harper's Ferry by an apprehension of the advance of your force and Gen. Fremont, to cut off retreat. When do you expect to reach Winchester? Where is Shields?

P. H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The following dispatch just received from Gen. Saxton:

"HARPER'S FERRY, 31st.

The enemy moved in force last evening about 7 o'clock, in a shower of rain to attack. I opened upon them from the position the troops occupy above the town, and from the Dahlgren battery on the mountain, and the enemy then retired. The pickets attacked ours last night within three hundreds yards of our works. A volley from Gen. Slough drove them back. We lost one man killed. Enemy had signal on mountains in every direction. Their system of night signals seems to be perfect. They fire on our pickets in every case. My men are overworked; stood by their guns all night in the rain. What has become of Gen. Fremont and McDowell."

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MR. STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, 31st, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The following dispatch has just been received from Col. Clark, 11 P. M.: "From Williamsport, 11 P. M., 31st. To Hon. E. M. Stanton: Reliable information, just received, puts the enemy in force near Charlestown, showing no disposition to retreat. A brigade and battery crossed the Shenandoah yesterday, and to-day occupy Loudon Heights. Cannot hear of any portion having passed out of the Valley. The enemy on Thursday last lost. Knew of the strong movement within rear. We sent a strong cavalry force yesterday. Occupied Martinsburgh this morning. Sent infantry to-day. No important force in this vicinity.

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, Col. and A. D. C."

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. N. P. BANKS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, 31st May, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The following has just been received from Williamsport, 11:40 P. M., to Hon. E. M. Stanton:

We have no report from our forces at Martinsburgh to-night. It is quite possible that the demonstrations of the rebels against Harper's Ferry is to cover their retreat. They operate between Charlestown and Berryville. Early, in our movement, covers Snickersville Ferry. This will take them east of the Blue Ridge. They are probably preparing means of crossing at that point. All their fury and numbers are well spent at Harper's Ferry for that purpose.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

GEN. SAXTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The following dispatch just received from Gen. Saxton:

HARPER'S FERRY, 31st.

The enemy commenced their retreat last night soon after. I shelled them from Battery Stanton, and their last cavalry company passed through Halltown about 9 o'clock this morning. I am convinced that they heard of McDowell's advance, and their attack last night was a last resort to break through our lines. I have learned that the signals I mentioned in my last report were made to Gen. R. Taylor's Brigade, which was advancing behind Loudon Heights, to cut off our line of communication. There is no doubt but that the enemy fully intended to cut us off. His force is large and active. It is not best for me to follow him with my present force. Where I am I can keep him in check when he is driven back by Gens. McDowell and Fremont. If I move out of my intrenchments he is strong enough to escape me in the open field.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of Lieut. Daneles, U. S. A., and his splendid 9-inch Dahlgrens. Both he and they did their work well. I have reliable information that fifty cannon passed through Charlestown yesterday with the retreating army. The heaviest portion were with Taylor's Brigade from Loudon County, which passed behind Loudon Heights. Taylor impresses everybody, old and young, into service as he goes along. Gen. McDowell has some work before him.

R. SAXTON, Brigadier-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

RECTORSTOWN, May 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have to report that the First Brigade of the gallant Shields' Division, Brig.-Gen. Kimball, preceded by four companies of Rhode Island Cavalry, under Maj. Nelson, entered Front Royal at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the 29th inst. (His Excellency the President will see we are ahead of time.) The advance drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana and four companies of the Twelfth Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and one missing—all from the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty men. Among the officers captured are Capt. Beckwith West, 48th Virginia; First Lieut. Grinnell, Eighth Louisiana; Lieuts. J. K. Dickson and Waterman, Twelfth Georgia. We recaptured eighteen of our troops taken by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago. Among whom are Maj. Colling, First Vermont Cavalry; George H. Griffin, Adjutant, Fifth Maine Cavalry, and Lieut. Dwyer, Fifth Maine Cavalry, and Fred. Farr, Adjutant Maryland Cavalry.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars, five wagons with teams, much Quartermaster and subsistence stores, and a quantity of small arms which had recently been taken from us. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not yet known. The names of all captured and recaptured will be forwarded to-morrow. We advanced so rapidly that the enemy was surprised, and was not able to destroy the bridges across the Shenandoah.

(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General Commanding.

Official, E. A. SCHRIVER.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

RECTORSTOWN, May 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Gen. Saxton's telegrams of to-day to you received. He does not seem to be aware of my advance (having taken Front Royal), from his question as to where is Gen. McDowell? Please say we are pushing everything ahead. If he holds on he won't have to do so long, for the enemy will be on their retreat soon.

Signed, IRVIN McDOWELL, Commanding Department.

SAME TO SAME.

RECTORSTOWN, May 31.

Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:

Maj.-Gen. Shields reports from Front Royal that the enemy is at Winchester. His force is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. Jackson, Ewell and Edward Johnson have united their forces at that place. A large force from Richmond is reported to have already entered the Valley, and to be marching in this direction. This force is most probably Anderson's army of the Rappahannock, from before Fredericksburgh. Gen. S. says Fremont has not yet reached Strasburgh, and I fear he will not reach it in time. Ord's Division should be pushed forward, but with supplies, as it will starve here without them. The railroad should be put in order at once, but, from what I learn, they have neither workmen, tools or bridge spikes provided. All now depends on activity. The railroad should be put in working order in two days. No effort and expense should be spared to effect this. A body of workmen, with tools and bridge spikes, should be employed on every bridge between here and Rectorstown, which I learn are six in number the General passed over. The indefatigable Col. Haupt has been a long time with this bridge party from the Fredericksburgh line; has already rebuilt two of the bridges, and the road is open to Front Royal to-night. The rain-storm, which continues, perhaps may delay us, but it will be worse for the enemy, who has no railroad, than it is for us. One successful attack upon their rear cannot fail to make them fall back from the Potomac, both before Gen. Saxton and Gen. Banks. I beg to suggest that it would be well if these officers were to hurry on the enemy's rear, and get forward the infantry of King's Division by rail from Catlett's, and if the roads were in good condition, and we could be sure of no accident, I might count on having it forward by to-night.

(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen. Commanding Department.

STANTON TO M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The following dispaton just received from Gen. Fremont:

WARDENSVILLE, May 31.

To the President:

Your telegram of 31st received. At this place roads heavy and weather terrible; heavy storm of rain most of yesterday and all last night. Our cavalry and scouts have covered the roads ten or fifteen miles ahead. The enemy's cavalry and ours now in sight of each other on the Strasburgh road. Engagement expected to-day. The army is pushing forward, and I intend to carry out operations proposed.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS, FIVE MILES FROM STRASBURGH,
June 1, 1862.

To the President:

Our advance reached this point last night, became engaged this morning; main body reached here 10 A. M. to-day. Advance is under Col. Chussert, A. D. C. Was attacked by enemy in considerable force. Reported by prisoners, 15,000, with 8,000 coming up. We hear nothing of McDowell. Our force marched hard all night, and crossed the Shenandoah during an uninterrupted storm. Expect to bring up our entire force by nightfall. Our advance holds its place, and I shall accept battle in our present position, which is an excellent one. Will know more according to opportunity. General engagement will probably take place during the afternoon.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

GEN. SHIELDS TO COL. SCHRIVER.

JUNE 1, 1862.

Col Schriver, Chief of Staff:

I feel the utmost solicitude about our situation. The cars are bringing men we don't need, and not bringing any subsistence or forage. If this continues, we will have a worse state of things than we found. I see it too clearly. We want no more men, but want supplies. Do impress this to the General Commanding. Should you send every man but one brigade, back to Fredericksburgh, it would be the best move. Why not meet me at Gordonsville, turning all back to Fredericksburgh to move on Richmond. For God's sake, let us have supplies instead of men.

JAMES SHIELDS, M. G.

M'DOWELL TO STANTON.

FRONT ROYAL, June 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The accounts brought by an Aid from Gen. Shields from within a short distance of Strasburgh are that Jackson passed through that place last night. His train the Aid saw going through this morning. The firing we heard was not at Strasburgh, but was in the direction of Middletown, and is supposed to have been an attack on Jackson's rear guard. Bayard's Brigade, with the Bucktail Battalion and four pieces of artillery, are ordered to pursue them through Strasburgh. Shields' Division is brought into the road to Luray Court-house to go against Jackson further up the valley.

(Signed) I. McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

SAME TO SAME.

FRONT ROYAL, June 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.:

Heard firing this A. M., in the direction of Strasburgh. Ord's Division could not be got up last night, but came up this A. M., and is considerably aroused by the excitement of an approaching battle, and is now moving forward, replacing Shields' Division, who is on the march to Strasburgh, with that part of his division nearest that place. I am directing Ord's Division, now with Ricketts, to move on the Winchester Road, supporting Bayard's Cavalry Brigade, and [illegible] strong detachment on the Luray Road. There has been no [illegible] for some time.

(Signed) I. McDOWELL, Major-General.

CLOSE ON THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1862.

To Gen. Fremont, Strasburgh, and Gen. McDowell, Front Royal:

Your dispatches just received. We are glad to hear you are so close on the enemy. McClellan beat the rebels badly near Richmond yesterday. The President tells me to say to you, "Do not let the enemy escape from you." Maj.-Gen. Sigel is advancing with two brigades from Harper's Ferry toward Winchester. Let us hear from you often.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO KNOW WHERE IS JACKSON?

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Anxious to know if Shields can head or flank Jackson. Please tell me about where Jackson and Shields respectively are at the time this reaches you?

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON—FREMONT'S OPERATIONS.

FRONT ROYAL, June 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I transmit a letter just received from Maj.-Gen. Fremont:

WOODSTOCK, June 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I thank you for forwarding my dispatch to the Secretary of War, and have to ask you will do the same with the inclosed, which will inform you of the day's operations. Your Cavalry Brigade rendered good and essential service, and if I could have succeeded in bringing up my infantry, would have made the day disastrous to Jackson. But the rapidity of the march made this impossible, and Jackson escaped dispersion. His force must be much demoralized to-night. We shall continue to press him to-morrow, and if Gen. Shields succeeds in intercepting him, I think he will find escape difficult. The weather is terrible on the troops, and we are having another night of hard continuous rain.

With much respect, I am, General, Your Obedient Servant, J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Comd'g Dpt.

Maj.-Gen. I. McDOWELL, Comd'g Dept. F. Royal.

Brig.-Gen. Bayard's Brigade, from my command, now leading the advance of Gen. Fremont's army, consists of the First Pennsylvania, and the First Maine Cavalry, the Bucktail Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Kane, and eight pieces of Artillery. I understand unofficially that Ashby's Cavalry made an unsuccessful charge on the Bucktails, and were themselves charged by Bayard, and many prisoners made. Our present embarrassment is from want of food. Gen. Fremont and Gen Shields have each two days' subsistence. All the others are without food to-day. There is subsistence on the way in the railroad train, but the road is not in working order, and they are behind. Gen. Shields' Division is the only force with me which has a wagon supply train. The others will have soon, but at present they cannot be pressed forward. I expect soon to have facilities to send Ord's Division to support Shields, although the latter desires no support. The difficulty just now of supplying troops at this point and beyond, has caused me to concentrate King's Division near Thoroughfare Gap. I have ordered Geary's train on the line of the railroad, to resume his former position.

Very respectfully, I. M'DOWELL,
Major General, Commanding Department.

GEN. SHIELDS GETS STOPPED.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I sent an Aid-de-Camp yesterday morning to overtake Gen. Shields, with information of Gen. Fremont's presence in the valley above Strasburgh. I have just received the following answer:

LURAY, VA., June 3, 1862—4 A. M.

Gen. McDowell, Commanding at Front Royal: Your dispatch received. We heard the sound of cannon on the Strasburgh turnpike, and judged it was Fremont's men. My advance last night reached the Shenandoah River to cross to New-Market, but found the bridges burnt. This will retard us. We must cross somehow! Let Fremont know that I will fall on his rear. We have caught him now. Jackson knows I am in his rear, because several fled from here on our approach. Geary is said to be at Thornton's Gap. Yours sincerely,

JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding Division.

The somehow in which the General is to cross the stream, to-day, swollen as it is by the heavy rains, is not so clear, and a delay defeats the movement. I have heard nothing from Gen. Fremont since my telegram of this morning. A small supply of food came to-day by wagons. It will give us another day's supplies, and may enable us to wait for the railroad. I this moment learn, as a cause for delay in this road, that out of all the locomotives, but two are doing duty. We are litterally from hand to mouth, and may have trouble.

IRVIN DcDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

WHY SHIELDS COULDNT CATCH JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, JUNE 3, 1862.

Honorable Secretary of War:

The following has just been received from Major-Gen. Shields:

"The amount of all this is that we cannot cross the Shenandoah in time to intercept Jackson. The river is swollen, and has carried away the two bridges across the north fork and isolating us from Gen. Fremont's army in this direction, and cutting off the Twenty-sixth New-York Regiment from Gen. Ord's Division. The fords are impassable. In attempting one over a small tributary, three of my Staff were swept away and nearly drowned."

The river will be down in a day or two, though it is still raising. But a day, or half a one, is sufficient for Jackson's purpose. Gen. Shields asks as a condition of being able to stampede the enemy to Richmond, some cavalry of a kind I am unable to give him. The Rhode Island is as good as I have, and as to his preventing the enemy's escape "somehow," I fear it will be like his intention of crossing the river "somehow." His command is not in a condition to go to the place he names. It has occurred to me that possibly the enemy having effected his purpose here, may now go to Richmond or Fredericksburgh, without being stampeded to do so.

(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-Gen. Comd'g.

Official, ED. SCHRIVER, Colonel.

COL. HAUPT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

RECTORSTOWN, June 4, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Goose Creek Bridge all right, except one nearest Rectorstown, which is critical. Shenandoah Bridge safe when I left, at 3½ P. M. I have placed two bridge carpenters at each bridge, to clear away drift. Will send down balance of knapsacks of Ord's Division, and balance of commissary stores from Piedmont. There are four trains of supplies at Rectorstown, bound up. Will leave as soon as bridge can be repaired, which will be to-morrow. Bridge over Bull Run was carried away to-day.

Col. HAUPT, A.D.C.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

The telegraph operator at Fredericksburgh reports that all the bridges at that point are carried away by the freshet.

A STORM—JACKSON

FALMOUTH, June 4, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

We had a tremendous storm last night. The rain fell in torrents for several hours, producing a great rise in the river. The railroad bridge is almost entirely swept away, and carried with it the canal-boat bridge. Most of the material of the latter will be recovered. The pontoon bridge was swung around and secured to the north bank, and will be replaced as soon as the river subsides. The river is already fifteen feet and still increasing. The block-house built for protection of canal-boat bridge has been carried off by the freshet. The bridge across the Potomac and Acake creeks, are safe as yet. The Harris Cavalry will be here to-day, and the Michigan Cavalry will leave on their arrival. A deserter from Jackson's army came in last night. He left eight or nine days ago and says JACKSON has there 40,000 men, and has since been reinforced.

(Signed) RUFUS KING, Brigadier-General.

GEN. M'DOWELL MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

In view of the present position of troops in this quarter, and of the supposed position of the enemy's forces, and of the offensive and defensive operations to be carried on, I trust it may not be considered improper if, from my present point of view, I make the following suggestions:

1st. Extend the limits of the Mountain Department eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburgh, Winchester, Strasburgh, to the south.

2d. Extend the Department of the Shenandoah eastward, to take from the Department of the Rappahannock what is known as the Piedmont District, which comprises the country between the Blue Ridge and the lesser ridges to the east, known as the Bull Run Mountains, Carter's Mountains, &c. Let Maj. Gen. Fremont continue to operate in force and occupy on the line he is now upon, up the west bank of the North Shenandoah, having a strong place at or near Mount Jackson or New Market, completing at the same time the work commenced by Maj. Gen. Banks at Strasburgh. The troops on this line can be supplied over an excellent road running directly to the rear, or by railroad from Alexandria to Strasburgh.

Let Maj. Gen. Banks, with the Divisions of Williams and Sigel, occupy in force the line up the east bank of the South Shenandoah, establishing a strong place near Luray, with his depot at Front Royal. This will effectively guard against another raid such as has been committed by Jackson, will at the same time aid in effectually covering Washington, and will free the force of the Department of the Rappahannock, to act either in conjunction with those under Maj. Gen. McClellan against Richmond, as was arranged, or if not needed there, to go offensively on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad toward Gordonsville, Charlottesville, &c.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

BAYARD IN A TIGHT PLACE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The last bridge over the Shenandoah—namely, the wagon and railroad bridge over the South Fork, was carried away this morning, notwithstanding all our efforts to prevent it. The Goose Creek Bridge is still standing. The Bull Run Bridge is gone. The only part of my command likely to suffer for want of subsistence, until communication can be reestablished, is Bayard's Brigade of Cavalry, cooperating with Gen. Fremont, which has been without rations two days, and which is, at this time, inaccessible from this quarter.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

JACKSON, THE AMERICAN DEER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, Front Royal, Va., June 4, 1862.

His Excellency the President:

Your telegram just received. My long dispatch to the Secretary answers it fully, except as to the position of Jackson's army, which I can only infer, as I have nothing on that point from either Fremont or Gen. Shields. Since Fremont has been in Strasburgh, Jackson has had time to be south of Mt. Jackson, with macadamized turnpike. Shields is at Luray; his advance on the Shenandoah, on the road to New-Market, with an indifferent road, which the constant rains are making bad, and with the Shenandoah impassable and rising rapidly.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

FRESHETS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, FORT ROYAL, June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The heavy rains which continue to fall, and which cover a large extent of country, are causing heavy freshets. We are trying to save the bridge of South Shenandoah, but have but little hope of doing so. The river is rising fast. The railroad bridges behind us are giving away. Nothing to-day from Gen. Fremont.

Maj.-Gen. Shields is still at Luray.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

A PECK OF TROUBLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 4, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

I beg the Quartermaster-General's dispatch directing Col. Haupt to report to Col. Rucker may be revoked. The failure to get forward supplies is not due to Col. Haupt's management—he is, as you knew, one of the best railroad managers in the United States, and I beg to assure you he is doing more than any other man can do with his broken-down roads, weak, worn-out locomotives, bridges going down with the freshet and insufficient number of assistants. He has difficulties enough without adding to them, placing him under one who has had no experience in the business of railroad management in which Haupt is at the head. You have done me the greatest favor of placing Col. Haupt on my Staff as Chief of the Railroad Department within the Department of the Rappahannock. I shall lose him to all intents and purposes if he is placed under an officer who is not under my command, and who knows nothing comparatively of the business he is to superintend.

(Signed) IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

BRIDGES DOWN—BAD ROADS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FRONT ROYAL, June 5, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Just received dispatch from Gen. Shields at Luray, dated yesterday, reporting that Col. Carroll, with 100 men and two pieces of artillery, after a forced night's march, reached Conrad's Bridge at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, which he found burned. The General says from there, that "owing to the heavy rains the river is so swollen as to make crossing impossible for the present. The roads have become impassable for wagons beyond the Columbia Bridge, eight miles from Luray. We cannot fight against the elements. The main body of Carroll's Brigade is a few miles beyond Columbia Bridge. The remainder of this Division (Shields') stationed near the town, occupying all the roads leading to it.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-Gen. Comdg.

M'CALL'S DIVISION TO BE SENT TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The President directs that McCall's Division be sent by water to Gen. McClellan immediately on receipt, and that you place such force as may in your judgment be necessary to hold that place. In respect to the operations of the residue of your forces, the President reserves directions, to be given as soon as he decides. Transportation has been ordered up the Rappahannock from here and from Fortress Monroe. Adjutant-General will issue the order.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[Received in cipher.]

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately put Gen. McCall's Division in readiness to be moved to the command of Gen. McClellan, before Richmond, and that as fast as transportation can be supplied, they be forwarded by the Rappahannock from Fredericksburgh. You will place at Fredericksburgh such additional force as you may judge necessary for the security of that place.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

[Received in cipher.]

M'DOWELL DECLINES TO BE COMMANDED BY FREMONT.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., June 6.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Maj.-Gen. Fremont, from Mount Jackson, has attempted to assume command of me at this place. I beg to report that I have not complied with the order he has sent me, which was to send troops to Strasburgh, as it would place my forces out of the line on which I expect them to operate. Before the receipt of his communication, I had written to Maj.-Gen. Banks, at Winchester, in whose Department both Gen. Fremont and myself are temporarily acting, calling his attention to that point, for such action in the premises as he might see fit to take. Gen. Fremont has with him my cavalry brigade, which, under the articles of war providing for troops happening to join on the march, &c., he was right in ordering with him for the pursuit. I was glad they were at hand for the work, but I am not willing, unless you so order it, that even that part of my command should be absorbed by Maj.-Gen. Fremont. The river is commencing to subside, but no communication is yet practicable. The commanding officer is getting apprehensive of an attack from a large cavalry force, reported to be assembling near Warrenton. I have ordered King's Division there: it marched this morning.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO COL. SCHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Have the Department headquarters and Duffre's Battalion move to-morrow to Manassas. You will find the headquarters' baggage wagons near Thoroughfare Gap.

Order Hartsuff's and Duryea's Brigades to be prepared to march *viâ* Chester Gap upon Warrenton—the other brigade to follow as soon as relieved. A due proportion of artillery and cavalry to go with the brigade.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO COL. SCHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver:

Send off the Staff to Manassas, but remain yourself with such officers as you may think necessary to attend to matters at Front Royal, to come over hereafter by railroad. Send word to Maj.-Gen. Shields that we shall go either to Richmond or Charlottsville *viâ* Culpepper, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Warrenton, and to send to you a memorandum of what his command requires to make it efficient, that I may make provision for it.

Have all the ammunition for Shields' Division, now at Front Royal, either sent to him at once, or brought back to Manassas, to intercept him either at Catlett's or Fredericksburgh. Have Christian's regiment and the section of artillery brought over to this side of the river as soon as possible.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

The Secretary of War does not consider that Gen. Duryea's Brigade is sufficient guard for the position of Front Royal, and orders, therefore, in addition, Hartsuff's Brigade to remain, with a company of cavalry, till Gen. Banks occupies the place.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

GEN. HAUPT TO COL. SHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

E. Shriver, Colonel and Chief of Staff:

The following telegram to the Superintendent will explain present arrangements. I have directed Superintendent to report to you. Have cars promptly unloaded, as they must be used to return troops.

HAUPT.

Copy to Devereaux, Alexandria.

You can provide transportation for 6,000 men, with guns, knapsacks and cooked rations, from Front Royal to Catlett's, where they will await the arrival of their wagon train, and then march by land to Fredericksburgh. Please communicate with Col. Shriver, Chief of Staff, at Front Royal, and post him as to the time of starting, and the necessary particulars.

HAUPT.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO COL. SCHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver:

How is the river at Front Royal? Can Col. Christian's Regiment be brought to this side? Has anything been received from Gen. Shields? How are the troops off for supplies.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

CAPT. CUTTING TO GEN. SCHRIVER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. Schriver:

Gen. McDowell desires you to make arrangements to have the prisoners of war and sick sent to Washington as soon as possible.

D. W. CUTTING, Captain and A. D. C.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO HIS CHIEF OF STAFF.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Instead of Hartsuff's and Duryea's Brigades, order Hartsuff's and Rickett's Brigades to be prepared to march to Warrenton, the artillery, except the section now with Col. Christian, and the cavalry, except a squadron, to go with the two brigades.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Send immediately to Maj.-Gen. Shields, and direct him to call in his division and march *viâ* Warrenton to Fredericksburgh, to resume our former operations.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

THE PLAN ONLY DELAYED—NOT ABANDONED.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Inquire of Gen. Ricketts how many horses he needs in his batteries and cavalry? Find out, if you can, how many are needed in the Rhode Island Cavalry. Ask if Lieut. Fessenden, Maine Artillery, was in that part of his battery which went with Bayard, or with the section which went with Christian? The plan of our operations is not abandoned, but only delayed till Banks is in position.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

GOING TO RICHMOND.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Luray:

I have just received a telegram from Gen. McDowell, in which is the following: "Send word to Gen. Shields that we shall go into Richmond or Charlottesville via Culpepper, and to hold himself in readiness to march to Warrenton, and to send to you a memorandum of what his command required to make it efficient, that I may make provision for it." Have all the ammunition for Shields' Division now at Front Royal either sent to him at once, if there is an opportunity, or brought back to Manassas to intercept him either at Catlett's or Fredericksburgh. Please send memorandum of your wants by return messenger.

I have just received telegram from Gen. McDowell immediately to Maj.-Gen. Shields, and direct him to call in Division, and march *via* Warrenton to Fredericksburgh to resume our former operations. I shall send you ammunition from here to Catlett's where you can get it.

E. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO COL. SCHRIVER—MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

If the two brigades of Rickett's and Hartsuff's Cavalry get three days' rations cooked, they may be sent to Catlett's by rail. Col. Haupt says he has power enough. Let the artillery, cavalry and train, and a small infantry guard then go on to Catlett's by the best road. Place Rickett in command of the Division. Maj.-Gen Ord is relieved therefrom and sent to Maj.-Gen. Halleck. Duryea's Brigade is to follow as soon as Gen. Banks sends troops to relieve it, which he is ordered to do immediately. Bayard is ordered to join.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

COL. SCHRIVER TO GEN. SHIELDS.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

This letter to Gen. Shields recites the orders of Gen. McDowell of the same date, touching the march upon Richmond or Charlotteville *viâ* Culpepper.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

FRONT ROYAL, June 9, 1862.

This letter repeats the substance of the President's orders touching the occupation of the Valley by Gens. Banks and Fremont, while Shields marched to unite his forces with those of McClellan on the Peninsula.

THE SAME TO THE SAME, SAME DATE.

Repeats the order of the President that Gen. Shields should proceed to Fredericksburgh, *en route* for the Peninsula.

WHY JACKSON ESCAPED IN MAY, 1862.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Shields, Luray:

To-day, at 4 P. M., I sent you a communication, made by order of Gen. McDowell, who is in Washington. I send a duplicate of it by the Orderly who brought your communication of this date. In passing, I will remark that the papers referred to therein as marked A and B did not accompany it. I telegraphed a synopsis of it to the General in Washington, but he will not get it in time to answer your call for the two brigades on the Luray road to support you, they being under orders now for Warrenton, like yourself. As soon as possible I will lay before him the communication itself. I fear, however, that the delay occasioned by the floods has enabled Jackson to escape all our efforts. Your Quartermaster Johnson, it is reported to me, is at Piedmont, whither I have directed a telegram to be sent respecting those for your Division. Hard bread is here, and your wagons have only to call for it, though I do not find your Commissary on the spot to see to the urging forward of it and other supplies. Headquarters, are at Manassas, and I expect to go there in a day or two.

E. SCHRIVER, Chief of Staff.

THE PRESIDENT ORDERS ALL THE TROOPS TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Send to Gen. Shields the following:

That it being the intention of the President that the troops of the Rappahannock be employed elsewhere, Gen. Shields will cease all further pursuit, and bring back all of his division to Luray, and get it ready for the march to Fredericksburgh.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

WHAT WILL SHIELDS DO?

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Delay all movements of Rickett's Division till you get an answer from Shields, to know what he is going to do. Press for an immediate answer.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

THE JUNCTION WITH M'CLELLAN ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1860.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Say to Gen. Shields that it is the order of the President that Maj.-Gen Fremont shall hold the valley, in connection with Maj.-Gen. Banks, and that the forces belonging to the Department of the Rappahannock be immediately marched on Richmond, to operate with Maj.-Gen. McClellan. It has been much desired by the President, and no doubt is still, that Jackson should be made to pay for his late dash down the valley, and if there is a reasonable expectation of his being caught, no doubt the orders for the advance on Richmond would be suspended. It is not clear from Shields' report what is the position of his command at this time, except that he has only two of his brigades advanced, in which he has forgotten my instructions not to move his force so that the several parts should not always be in supporting distance of each other. It is inferred that the force he has at Port Republic is small, and that the party he is expecting to have at Waynesboro is only a bridge-burning force. If he is in hot pursuit, and about to fall on the enemy, and could do so with reasonable chance of success, and without relying on the troops at Front Royal, who are too far in the rear to support him in his extended movement, I am not disposed to recall him; but if, as I infer, he has only detachments thrown out to the front, he should not place his command out of the possibility of complying with the President's general plan of operations, but should at once call in his parties and move upon Fredericksburgh, where he can be refitted for the march to Richmond.

Let this go in addition to your former reply, and have the messenger start immediately for Luray.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

IMPORTANT ORDERS IN CIPHER FOR GENS. FREMONT AND SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Two messages will be coming to Front Royal in cipher—one for Gen. Shields and one for Gen. Fremont. Have the operator make two copies of the one to Fremont, and send one copy, together with the message to Shields, to Luray, to Gen. Shields, with orders to send it to Gen. Fremont immediately. Send the other copy to Gen. Fremont by way of Strasburgh. Let the messengers in each direction go with all reasonable expedition, and send commissioned officers if you can.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General commanding Department.

GEN. M'DOWELL EMBARKS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH FOR THE PENINSULA.

SEVEN MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, June 9, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell.

Your dispatch is received. I have to embark my division below the burnt hulks, at least seven miles below the city. I have had to make wharves. The first Brigade (Reynolds') is on board, and will drop down at once. The Second Brigade is on the ground, and is embarking. The Third will embark to-morrow, as will the artillery, if I have transports. The embarkation of the cavalry will depend on the arrival of transports. They have all been longer coming than they counted on. The first boats arrived before sunset yesterday. We worked all night, and are progressing as fast as possible.

(Signed) GEORGE A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

HORSESHOES AND NAILS.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff, Front Royal:

Before leaving, will you make inquiries about the horseshoes and horseshoe nails for Gen. Shields' command, and have them forwarded to him, if there are any at Front Royal. Have all persons at Front Royal belonging to Shields' command brought by rail to Manassas, thence to go to Catlett's.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

GEN. KING REPORTS THE TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

CATLETT'S, 10th June, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Gibbons' Brigade of infantry, and one battery of artillery, started for Fredericksburgh at 6 o'clock this morning. It has rained hard all day. Any news from Shields or Fremont?

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

HUMANE SUGGESTION OF COL. HAUPT.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, June 10, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I would suggest that if the necessary further removal is not urgent, the comfort of the troops would be promoted by allowing them to remain until the rain ceases.

(Signed), HAUPT, A. D. C.

VARIOUS DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff, Front Royal:

You and Capt. Barstow can join headquarters. Let me know when you leave. Order the Indiana Cavalry to join Gen. Shields at Luray, and the Virginia Cavalry, when relieved, to join Gen. Geary. As soon as Gen. Banks' artillery and cavalry arrive at Front Royal order Gen. Ricketts to send his artillery and cavalry by the same road to Catlett's.

Anything from Gen. Shields?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MOVEMENT TO CATLETT'S OF TWO BRIGADES.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

Let Gens. Ricketts' and Duryea's Brigades go immediately to Catlett's by the cars now waiting at Front Royal. Let them take two days' rations and their camp kettles.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

GEN. FREMONT ORDERED TO SEND FORCES TO GEN. SHIELDS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Fremont, Harrisonburgh:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately order the cavalry force known as Bayard's Cavalry Brigade, with the Artillery and Battalion of Bucktail Rifles, heretofore under Gen. McDowell, but now operating with you, to rejoin Gen. McDowell's command, and to march to Luray and report to Gen. Shields.

L. THOMAS, A. G.

GEN. SHIELDS TO AWAIT AT LURAY THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, June 10. 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Shields, Commanding Division, Luray:

For fear my former orders may not have reached you in their proper order, and to prevent misapprehension, I repeat that you are to remain at Luray until Gen. Banks is ready to assume charge of the line of which I will acquaint you. Get your division ready to march. Draw your supplies for the march to Catlett's from Front Royal. All is going on well. Acknowledge this.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Comd'g Department.

CONCENTRATING TROOPS ON THE SHENANDOAH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, WINCHESTER, June 11, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

SIR: The Commanding General desires me, in reply to the telegram of Gen. McDowell, to say that the orders which he had from Washington directs him to move his main force to the Shenandoah River, at or opposite Front Royal. Gen. Crawford is now near or on the Shenandoah, and the rest of Gen. Williams' Division will arrive there by the last of the week. Gen. Sigel states that his command will be in condition to move in six days from this date. His requisitions are not yet fully answered.

(Signed) R. MORRIS COPELAND,
Major and A. D. G.

P. S.—The original will go in the morning train.

(Signed) J. B. RICKETTS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE RELIABLE CONTRABAND REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.:

The following is just received from Gen. King, at Catlett's:

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

A contraband who came in to-day, reports that Jackson passed through Charlottesville in retreat day before yesterday. He had his artillery and train yesterday.

It is so important that I have sent to Gen. King a request to have the negro brought here.

EDWD. SCHRIVER, Col. and Chief of Staff.

GEN. RICKETTS NOT TO MOVE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Ricketts, Commanding at Front Royal:

Maj.-Gen. McDowell directs that no movement of any part of your division, now at Front Royal, be made, but you are to hold yourself in readiness to move on the Luray Road, to support or reinforce Gen. Shields. Your two brigades and artillery and cavalry must remain, irrespective of any which Gen. Crawford may have.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

This letter recites the substance of Gen. Shields' letter, touching the neglect of Col. Carroll to burn the bridge at Port Republic, and other great trials of his march down the Valley—given in another place.

THE POSITION.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862, 4 o'clock, P.M.

Major-General Shields, Luray:

Major-General McDowell wishes you to inform him what kind of defensive position you have at Luray.

EDWARD SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WIDE AWAKE!

MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

General Ricketts, Front Royal:

Major-General McDowell wishes you to hold your Division constantly ready to move at the shortest notice to Luray.

EDWARD SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL BAYARD TO MARCH VIA STRASBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General Ricketts, Front Royal:

Send word to General Bayard, at New Market, where he is in camp, that Gen. McDowell accedes to his request to repair to this dépôt, by the way of Strasburgh instead of Luray. A copy of this will do as well as any communication.

EDWARD SCHRIVER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GEN. SHIELDS ARRIVES AT LURAY.

LURAY, June 12, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

Received telegram directing my division to remain at Luray until relieved by Gen. Banks. Arrived here to-day.

JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. BANKS REPORTS THE VICTORY OF FREMONT OVER JACKSON, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, WINCHESTER, June 12—1.30 A. M.

Hon. E M Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Fremont's Chief of Staff reports that they have beaten Jackson in two engagements and that Shields has been beaten on the opposite side of the river. Jackson has been reinforced to the number of thirty or thirty-five thousand, including Smith's and Longstreet's Divisions, in consequence of which he is falling back to Harrisonburgh on his way to Mt. Jackson, where he desires my command to join him. Gen. Sigel's Division is in front of Winchester and Karnstown, six thousand men, with ten pieces of artillery. The First Brigade, Williams' Division, is on the Shenandoah opposite Front Royal, and the Third Brigade will be in Winchester to-morrow—total, with cavalry, six thousand men and twelve serviceable guns. In my opinion, Mt. Jackson is no place to meet the enemy. Middletown is a point which commands the opening of the three mountain valleys, and either Middletown or Winchester is the place to meet Jackson. My opinion is that Fremont should fall back to this line, and I have so suggested to him in order to clear the enemy from his rear. If we are compelled to meet the enemy here, more artillery and more troops should be sent if possible. We expect return of messenger here in the morning with further advices, and will communicate.

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

DISPATCHES FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Here follows a series of articles from the Richmond papers, communicated to the Secretary of War by Gen. McClellan, exulting in the victory over Shields in the valley and the falling back of Fremont.

GEN. SHIELDS EXPLAINS HIS OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY—HIS TROOPS BAREFOOT.

COLUMBUS BRIDGE, June 12, 1862—9 A. M.

Colonel:

We are now passing from this place to Luray. There I must take a few days to rest, to refit for the march to Catlett's. At Catletts I hope to be within reach of ample supplies. I find that about half my command are barefoot and footsore. Hard bread and salt are indispensable to take us to Catlett's. Our men fought like devils. The enemy suffered terribly; the odds were overwhelming. The officer, Col. Carroll neglected to burn the bridge at Port Republic. His report that the bridge was burned five days ago deceived me. He held it three quarters of an hour, and wanted the good sense to burn it. They took up an indefensible position afterward, instead of a defensible one. But, notwithstanding all these blunders, the men behaved nobly. Left the ground in perfect order; brought off everything but the guns, which had to be abandoned, the horses being killed. Eight pieces they report abandoned. I had concerted a combined attack with Gen. Fremont next day, which must have proved successful. The position (positive?) and peremptory orders compelled me to come in. Please let Gen. McDowell know that my artillery needs refitting, and to let me have the Napoleon guns, if possible.

I will have a perfect memorandum of our wants forwarded you from Luray, as soon as I have time to halt.

JAMES SHIELDS,
Major-General Commanding.

ANOTHER RELIABLE CONTRABAND.

CATLETT'S, June 12, 1862.

Col. E. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

A contraband, who came into camp to-day, reports that Jackson passed through Cattlettsville in retreat, day before yesterday. He had his artillery and train with him. I should like to move my camp a few miles to-morrow. Where we now are the water is bad, the site unwholesome. Gen. Duryea and brigade are all here.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A SLIPPERY CONTRABAND.

CATLETT'S, June 13, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

We have not yet found the contraband. Orderlies are looking for him. The information he gave he got from his master. I did not see him myself, but heard the story through Col. Pratt. Will spare no pains to find him and send him to you.

RUFUS KING, Brigadier-General.

GEN. BAYARD'S RAPID MARCHES.

NEAR NEW-MARKET, June 12, 1862.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

In the rapid marches which I have of late been making, without rations and without shoes or nails, my horses and men have been broken down, and the latter need rest, the former shoeing, before I can attempt to cross through the pass. I have not two serviceable horses in either regiment. You know, Sir, that it was not my fault that I did not have the shoenails here. Here I could not get such things as shoes or nails, and I did not have my forges. I must stop to shoe my horses. To attempt to go to Luray as I am would utterly destroy the horses. Whilst I am shoeing I send forward this express to ask permission to go by Strasburgh and Front Royal. The bridge over the road to Luray is destroyed, and it would be utterly impossible for me to get my artillery across. If Jackson has followed Gen. Shields, I should be cut to pieces before ever I could join him. On the score of the practicability of the route, as well as of its safety, I would prefer the Strasburgh route, and have the honor to request permission to take the command that way. I think I shall need at least 400 horses to fill up the regiment as they were. Gen. Kimball's and Carroll's Brigades were, you know, pretty well cut up before we reached Port Republic. We had a pretty hard fight Sunday, and lost in killed and wounded sixteen or eighteen hundred men. Remember the bridge to Luray is destroyed, and there is no way to get over the river, and Jackson with his forces in the Valley. For me to go that way will be worse than temerity.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade.

A SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

WINCHESTER, June 13, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

I am informed from Washington that a suspension bridge is at Front Royal, and that an officer, a son of its inventor, is there to superintend its erection. This is reported from the Quartermaster-General's Department by one of my officers. Is there any difficulty in the way of putting it up, or can it be made available in any way?

Very truly yours,
N. P. BANKS.

FREMONT'S JUNCTION WITH BANKS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell:

A dispatch from Fremont was received this morning, was dated on the 10th inst. at Port Republic, and said that he intended to fall back until he formed a junction with Banks, which he said he intended to do at Mount Jackson. The President's order of Sunday you know, directed him to take position at Harrisonburgh, but leave was given yesterday to occupy Mount Jackson, if he preferred that point. Another dispatch to the President, received to-day, was dated at Mount Jackson yesterday, asking that Sigel and Banks might be ordered to report to him.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. BANKS TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

The following has been received from Gen. Banks:

"WINCHESTER, 12½ P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton: The First Brigade, Williams' Division, is on the Shenandoah, opposite Front Royal. The Second, Gen. Green, at Newtown, in supporting distance. Gen. Sigel's Division is advanced to Kernstown, to move forward if necessary. They wait only for blankets and equipments to be up to-day, and will advance. The river is passable for troops to Front Royal, and we are making preparations for crossing.

N. P. BANKS."

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, June 13, 1862.

Gen. McDowell:

The pontoons I instructed my Aid-de-camp to require for me were some lying at Alexandria, reported to me by Col. Haupt, of the Transportation Department. It is not to be expected for a moment that the bridge at (Alexandria) Fredericksburgh could be brought this way. The other material will serve us, I think. Thanks for your prompt reply.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Comdg.

GEN. RICKETTS AT FRONT ROYAL.

FRONT ROYAL, June 13.

Col. Schriver, Chief of Staff:

The Rhode Island Cavalry was ready to move yesterday. I detained them on your telegraph, that no movement of any part of my divisions at Front Royal be made, &c., and I consider them necessary as long as I am kept here in readiness to move here on the Luray road. However, they shall be at once ordered to Manassas. I hear nothing of Gen. Shields officially, but casually, from a teamster, that he is within two miles of Luray. Gen. Shields' Quartermaster, Johnston, was here yesterday, and I sent him to arrange with the Dépôt Quartermaster about transportation, and since then have heard nothing. I now send a staff officer to find him, and will report to you.

JAS. B. RICKETTS, Brigadier-General.

THE CONTRABAND FROM RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, MANASSAS, June 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from Catlett's. The report brought there by a negro was that the Richmond authorities have sent out for negroes to be sent down to work on the fortifications, and for the militia to come out and defend them. It was on this account the negro ran away. He overheard his master say that Jackson passed through Charlottesville. I was unable to find the negro, and give this at second hand.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen. comd'g Dept.

WHERE'S JACKSON?

MANASSAS, June 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton. Secretary of War:

Has the Department any information as to the position of Gen. Fremont. I ask so as to determine in relation to moving Gen. Shields from Luray, and Gen. Ricketts from Front Royal. I am disposed to move both of them as soon as they can march, and without waiting any further movements from Gen. Banks. Gen. Banks is now in force on the Shenandoah, opposite Front Royal, and even if Jackson should not have gone to Richmond, and should attempt to go again down the valley, Gen. Banks is in the strongest position on the line for resisting him. Such a move on the part of Jackson, would only result in our abandoning the line from Manassas to Front Royal. Gen. Banks is waiting for a bridge to be built, or a ferry larger than the present one to be established.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, June 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General Ricketts, Front Royal:

Gen. McDowell has seen your telegram to-day. He wishes to know if you have heard anything from Shields. Have shoes for his men and horses gone forward? Do you know?

EDWARD SCHRIVER, Col. and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF RAPPOHANNOCK, June 13, 1862.

Major-General Shields, Luray:

Gen. McDowell wishes to know the earliest day you can leave Luray for Warrenton. Send word by messenger through Gen. Ricketts at Front Royal, who will telegraph it here.

EDWARD SCHRIVER, Col.-and-Chief of Staff.

HURRY UP THE REINFORCEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, June —, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Owing to some instructions from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the troops of his department have not crossed the river to relieve Gen. Ricketts at Front Royal. This, I understand, is under the impression Gen. Banks is under, that this is in accordance with his instructions from Washington. It is most desirable Gen. Banks should at once relieve my troops in the Valley, or that Front Royal and the line from Manassas to that place be abandoned, so that I may be at work getting my forces together. They are too far apart. I want to get a larger force at Catlett's and Fredericksburgh at once. Jackson is either coming against Shields at Luray, King at Catlett's, or Doubleday at Fredericksburgh—or is going to Richmond. Neither of the places named is in condition to withstand him; and in any case, I should get my command together. But I cannot leave the Valley and commence to do so till Gen. Banks assumes the charge. Cannot he be asked to hasten his troops? Gen. Sigel, who is near Winchester, is waiting for certain supplies. Cannot he move, as we have done, and have his supplies follow him? A small force of the enemy has made his appearance in front of Fredericksburgh, driving in our pickets.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Department.

GEN. MCDOWELL CAN'T SPARE HIS PONTOONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, June 13, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Banks, Winchester:

At the request of one of your Staff, Lieut. R. B. Brown, I telegraph you in regard to a bridge which Gen. Meigs informed you I have with my army, and which he wants at Front Royal. I have an India-Rubber pontoon train at Fredericksburgh, and need it to cross the Rappahannock and streams beyond. A ferry was established at Front Royal which brought men to this side—a regiment of infantry, a section of artillery, and some cavalry of Gen. Ricketts' command.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General
Commanding Department.

The Vessels of the Banks Expedition.

From the New South, Dec. 20.

Last week we noticed the arrival in this port of four vessels conveying troops belonging to the BANKS Expedition, the *Ericsson*, *Thames*, *Salvo* and *Quincy*. Since then three more of these unfortunate craft have put in here in distress. On Saturday the 13th inst., the *Prometheus*, with two companies of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment; on the same day the *Albany*, with two companies of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York Regiment, and on Tuesday, the 16th, the *Jersey Blue*, with a portion of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment. All of these vessels were in want of coal, and needed more or less repairs to their machinery. A Board of Survey has been held upon each of them, and they have all been found to be more or less unfitted for a sea voyage. They are all propellers evidently built for lake navigation, and altogether too lightly finished to carry troops at sea—besides which they are all small vessels, and far too much crowded either for health or safety. The *Quincy* having received repairs to her boiler and upper deck, which was strained and leaked badly, sailed on the morning of the 16th inst., with her troops, and the *Albany* sailed on the 14th inst.—both to rejoin the fleet at the rendezvous, Ship Island. The steamer *Thames*, which was condemned by a Board of Survey, sailed for New-York on the 16th inst. Her troops have been sent forward to their destination on the bark *Voltigeur*. The *Jersey Blue* has also been condemned. She is in a very bad condition, and doubts are entertained of the safety of her attempting to return to the North at this season of the year. Her troops will be sent forward as soon as the means of transporting them can be procured.

PERSONAL.

—The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* has the following paragraph regarding Gen. Tom Thumb, who, it says, is but 26 years of age, and has amassed enough money not only to render himself, but his mother, two sisters and a younger brother independent. "His habits," it says, "are unexceptionable, and his intellect and general business ability are such that he personally attends to his own finances, and transacts all the business appertaining to leasing his houses, loaning his money on bond and mortgage, and looking after his estate in general. He owns a fine yacht, bearing his own name, which he sails himself with as much nautical skill as any 'old salt' who sails out of Bridgeport harbor. He also keeps a fine pair of Shetland ponies and a splendid fast horse for his own driving, as well as a highly-trained pair of hunting dogs. His rifle and fishing tackle were of course made expressly to suit his diminutive size, and he is a very successful sportsman. He killed several deer while traveling West last year. A few months since the little General was made a Freemason. He has already taken three degrees, and expresses a determination to ascend the mystic ladder until he has reached the top round. Although Gen. Tom Thumb has always led a life of excitement, and twice after retiring to private life has felt compelled to exhibit himself again, to keep off the *ennui*, he remarked to the writer of this article last week, while quietly twirling his elegant little moustache, of which he seems quite proud, that he hoped one of these days to get married, 'in which event' he added, with a roguish look, 'I guess that the cares of a family, added to my ordinary duties, will give me enough to occupy my attention and prevent the necessity of again seeking the excitement of a traveling exhibition!' The General is something of a politician, he contributes liberally to charitable objects, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He has been offered the candidacy for several public offices, but he says he leaves such honors for smaller men!"

—Rev. Dr. Grundy, of Memphis, Tenn., in his farewell discourse to his congregation, thus summed up his reasons for taking leave of them:

"I repeat that it is because those with whom I have been associated as co-presbyters and fellow-laborers in the Gospel have so far lent themselves to a political rebellion as to trample under foot the venerable constitution of my Church, to promote it that I leave my present field of labor. I cannot, I will not remain associated with a Presbytery who are capable of degrading themselves so as flagrantly to violate the great principles of religious liberty by catering to the political prejudices of the mere minority of a Church. In the fear of God, I throw myself upon my constitutional rights and ignore the so-called Southern Church and the authority of the Presbytery of Memphis, so long as it may be a part and parcel of it."

— Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie is publishing reminiscences of the late J. Sheridan Knowles. Among other anecdotes, he tells the following regarding Mr. Knowles' two famous books, "The Rock of Rome," and "The Idol Demolished by its own Priest." It has been reported, and is believed, that on the day the first of these works was published, Knowles visited the British Museum; that Marshal, the attendant who usually got out the books required by Knowles, asked him, as usual, what works he needed, and that Knowles answered: "I have just published a book against Papistry, and have come here, my boy, to see whether the authorities I have quoted are correctly given." This was worthy of the man who, meeting Abbott, the actor, at Bath, said: "William, I am leaving Bath to-day, can I take any letters for you?" Abbott inquired where he was going, and Knowles answered, "I have not yet made up my mind."

—A correspondent writing from Holly Springs, Miss., says: "The reading public will remember the numerous 'yellow covered' novels, by J. H. Ingraham, that were much sought for twelve or fifteen years ago. They will also recollect that their author became a convert to religion about ten years since, and made an unsuccessful attempt to buy back the right of sale of his works and stop their publication. Afterward, he studied for the ministry, and became rector of an Episcopal Church, at Mobile. Later he came to Holly Springs, and for some four years had charge of the leading Episcopal Church in Northern Mississippi. His death occurred about two years ago, from the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands. Over the altar in the church at Holly Springs, is a tablet with an appropriate inscription, commemorating his virtues."

—A Connecticut soldier thus sketches his experiences in the battle of Fredericksburgh: "I have been through one of the hottest of all battles, and only received a bullet through my leg, and then lay out all night on the battle-ground in the rain. I think I got out of it first-rate. Wonder is that I got through it at all. It was an awful warm place; bullets, shells, solid shot, canister shot, and all kinds of shot and messengers whizzing thick and fast. I am wounded in the right hip. The ball went through, but did not make the second hole in my pants, and I could not tell where, in the name of mischief, the thing was till I came to be undressed, when it dropped on the floor. You can't imagine how glad I was to know that the bullet was out of the wound. I canot walk, but shall be well in a month or so, I guess."

—A woman, moving in the first circles of society in Toronto, has recently been arrested for purloining goods from stores. She has been very successful, and thousands of dollars' worth of silks, laces, &c., &c., have been traced to her. She used to sell them to her acquaintances, pretending they were intrusted to her by the widow of a man who had brought them out from England. The "Uppertendom" of that city is in great commotion over the singular discovery.

—Drs. Anderson and Wood, the Secretaries, are to be absent from the country for a time in the interest of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Dr. Wood goes to Constantinople and vicinity, where the missionary force is just now much reduced, for general aid and labor. Dr. Anderson visits the Sandwich Islands to secure greater native coöperation there in carrying on the mission on those islands.

— Louis Hill, an African by descent and color eloped from Lyons, Mich., not many days ago, with Cordelia Bradley, a white girl, and the daughter of wealthy and respectable parents. A dispatch arrested the ill-assorted couple at Detroit, while *en route* to Canada, but both declare their fixed intention to become married sooner or later, and the delay thus caused will probably prove but temporary.

—Pierce Doran, an employe in the New-York Central Railroad shops, at Auburn, shot his wife, on Dec. 23, because he had incontestible proof of her infidelity. The ball lodged in the jaw of the unfortunate woman, and although it would not be sufficient of itself to produce death, it will probably have this result, in view of her debilitated condition.

—The Hudson (N. Y.) *Star* states, that on Dec. 16, there was a child born in Chatham, Columbia County, in a house where its mother, grandparents, great-grandparents, and great-great-grandmother are living—five generations under one roof—the great-great-grandmother being ninety-one years of age.

—Maj. T. H. Murray, who was killed while fighting with the rebel army at Prairie Grove, Ark., was Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Missouri up to the close of its last session. He formerly conducted a paper at Warsaw, Benton County.

—The officer in command at Fort Snelling, Minn., recently discovered that the Orderly in charge of a squad of recruits, which had joined his force for the purpose of hunting the Indians, was the daughter of a wealthy farmer in that State.

—A St. Louis correspondent of a paper in this City distinguished for its sympathies with the rebels, states that the "Monster, McNeil," is a native of Nova Scotia. He was formerly in the hat business in St. Louis, but failed.

—A wealthy man lately died in Sheffield, Mass., leaving a snug sum to a rebel nephew, now an officer in the Confederate army. The question arises among the other heirs, whether or not the property shall be confiscated.

—The Assistant Quartermaster on Gen. C. C. Washburne's staff, Capt. F. S. Winslow, publishes a card in the Western papers, denying most emphatically that his chief has ever been engaged in cotton speculations.

—Mary Jane Slack, in a suit brought at Lancaster, Penn., has recovered $1,750 damages from Norris Barnard, who she demonstrated promised to marry her but did not.

—The family of Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, consisting of his wife and three children, came North with him, from Newbern, N. C., on his recent trip to Washington.

—Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, who has been seriously ill at St. Louis for some weeks, is now convalescent, and hopes to take his seat in Congress at an early day.

—Gen. Rosecrans has arrested Father Bimmel, a German Catholic Priest of Nashville, for treasonable conduct, and sent him to Camp Chase.

—Major-Gen. John A. McClernand was married to Miss Minerva Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Ill., a sister of his former wife, a few days since.

—The employes in the Interior Department are about to present their late chief, Secretary SMITH, with an elegant silver service.

—Hon. Joseph White, of Williamstown, Mass., Secretary of the State Board of Education, has assumed the treasuryship of William's College, at a salary of $1,000.

—Gen. Briggs is still detained at Pittsfield, Mass., by illness, and will probably be unable to take the field for several weeks.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most startling intelligence we have this morning, is the announcement, telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday, that the Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, on her outward trip to Aspinwall, was captured by the pirate *Alabama* on the 7th inst., near the east end of Cuba. She was detained until the 10th inst., and then allowed to proceed on her voyage, after giving a ransom bond in the sum of $228,000. She had on board a quantity of arms and ammunition, which was taken out by the *Alabama*, and a detachment of one hundred and twenty marines who were paroled. The only other plunder taken was $8,000 in "greenbacks" belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co. The pirate seems to have overtaken the *Ariel* with the greatest ease.

Since the above was written the *Ariel* has arrived at this port on her return trip from Aspinwall, bringing full particulars of her adventure, which will be found in this morning's Times.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation which exceeds in mendacity and savageness all which have preceded it. It is directed against Gen. Butler and his officers; against all officers found in arms with slaves, and against all slaves found "in insurrection." He starts off with a preamble with an infinite number of *whereases*—in the very first one of which he tells an untruth, in stating that Mumford was hung by Gen. Butler for pulling down an American flag in New Orleans before the city was occupied by the United States forces—and ends with ordering—first, that Butler and all his commissioned officers are to be hung when caught; second, that the privates under his command, not being free agents, will be paroled according to the usages of war; third, that all slaves captured in arms shall be delivered to the authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to law; and fourth, that a like course shall be taken with all commissioned officers found serving with slaves.

Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany, in a private letter written from Washington, states that the army is about to make an important movement—the character of which, however, he is not at liberty to mention. Dr. Swinburne, it will be recollected, left home, immediately after the battle of Fredericksburgh, for the scene of that disastrous conflict, to render gratuitous service to the wounded.

Another demonstration on the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been made by the guerilla John Morgan. He entered Glasgow on Wednesday with a force of three thousand cavalry. He was opposed by three companies of the Second Michigan cavalry, but the latter finally fell back to Munfordsville. On Thursday the rebels, who had advanced to Bear Wallow, near Cane City, were attacked by a force of our troops and driven off, after damging the railroad to some extent at Glasgow Junction. Several rebels were captured during the skirmish.

The Nashville *Union*, of Dec. 13, says: "We have no military news this morning in this vicinity. An immense foraging party went out on the Charlotte pike yesterday, but we believe met with no enemy.

General Rosecrans has issued an order for the stoppage of all boats now in the vicinity of the falls at Louisville, and their detention until further orders.

The rebel General Jeff. Thompson is back again to his old "stumping ground." He is reported to be at Pocahontas, Ark., with between five and six thousand infantry, mostly Missouri and Arkansas troops, besides two regiments of cavalry and one battery. Pocahontas is near the Missouri State line, below Pilot Knob.

A letter from Nat. S. Baldwin, Acting-Master and Executive Officer of the United States ship *Relief*, dated Ship Island, Dec. 9, says: "Have heard quick, heavy firing almost all the forenoon, in the direction of Grant's Pass, Mobile Bay; what it is, don't know. Maybe some of the rebel gunboats are giving ours a turn, just for a change. Possibly some of our ships are battering away at Fort Morgan. Whatever it may be, there have been some pretty heavy guns at work. Shall probably know upon the return of the *Sykes*."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* furnishes the following item: "The rebel journals of Richmond are in great glee over the 'repulse of Gen. Foster' in North Carolina, and they feel certain that he will be very careful how he makes any more forays into the interior of that State. There is some curiosity to see the official account of the return of our army at Newbern, but its publication will depend upon circumstances."

Thirty-seven rebel prisoners arrived in Wheeling on Wednesday last. The *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars of their capture:—"About the first of the present month Gen. Crook, commanding at Brownstown, in West Virginia, dispatched Major Ernst Schache, of the Twenty-eighth Ohio regiment, on a scouting party. They marched one hundred and sixty miles, and fell in with the traitor Floyd, whom they drove across the Big Sandy river into Kentucky. They also burned the town of Logan, along with the residence and other buildings of the late Secretary; broke up a gang of bushwackers, and finally returned with thirty-seven prisoners and about a hundred cattle. The prisoners were in charge of Capt. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Crook, who turned them over to the Provost-Marshal at the Atheneum. Capt. Kennedy also brought with him three or four deserters from different regiments."

The Nashville *Union* says that quite a number of the disloyal persons assessed by Gov. Johnson, have come forward and paid the monthly installment of their assessment. Hundreds of the suffering poor of Davidson County will be cheered and comforted by this provision for their benefit.

Five thousand Germans have notified Hon. Eli Thayer that they are willing to settle in Florida upon the terms of his plan of restoring that State to the National Government. One thousand of these Germans now reside in St. Louis, Mo.

There will be a large amount—over seventy millions—due the army in the course of a week, and there are rumors that Mr. Chase will endeavor to secure the sum by means of a loan.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A preamble and resolutions by Mr. Farley, relative to the death of Maj. William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, who was killed at Fredericksburgh, were adopted. They offer the condolence of the Common Council with the family of the deceased on his loss, and direct the Committee on National Affairs to receive his remains, and take charge of the funeral. [The funeral will take place, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, from the City Hall.] A communication was received from the Central Park Commission, urging the necessity of a further appropriation, to enable them to proceed economically with their work. They state that the improvements above One Hundred and Second-street cannot be proceeded with advantageously until the question is settled whether the land lying between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets is to be added to the Park. Their liabilities amount to $175,000; and no more money will be wanted to complete the Park than has been authorized for the purpose by the Legislature, of which $833,000 remains to be raised. So far the expenditures amount to $3,595,330 75. Add to this sum the cost of the land, $3,788,751 37, and the total outlay for the Park has been $7,384,082 12. Messrs. Froment and Farley endeavored, but without success, to have the paper published. It was referred to the Finance Committee, who have before them other matters in regard to the Park. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000 per annum, and to increase the salaries of some of the subordinates in the same Department, was overruled by 14 to 1. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock Monday.

It is stated that by constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North to Lake Winnipeg, adistance of 700 miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-a-wan River from the West. The Sas-katch-a-wan River is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 150 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Frazer River, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal, would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New-Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal.

The Manchester, (Vt.) Journal says that large quantities of cotton taken from mattresses, are being shipped from Vermont to Massachusetts.

The corporation of Troy is about to issue shinplasters of the denomination of five cents. The city gains $20 interest per day on the $85,000 of this currency now in circulation.

Acting Gov. W. F. N. Arny of New Mexico, delivered his message to the territorial legislature on Dec. 2. Among other things he recommends the establishment of a daily mail between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fé, *viâ* Topeka and Fort Larned.

The iron-clad battery *Patapsco*, one of the *Monitor* fleet, arrived at Philadelphia from Wilmington (Del.) on Friday, having steamed the distance, which is between twenty-eight and thirty miles, in two hours and three quarters. Most of the time she had the tide with her.

Business was quite moderate in Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, and active in Corn, the latter closing at slightly advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hay and Hops at buoyant rates. Provisions were in less demand; Mess Pork was a shade dearer. Groceries were quiet. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade. Government contracts for Pork, Rice, and Coffee were awarded. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 515.

Jeff. Davis' Proclamation.

The proclamation of Jeff. Davis is an extraordinary piece of ferocity and falsehood. It sets forth a specific charge against Gen. Butler, in the case of Mumford, who was executed at New-Orleans, and, in retaliation for the alleged act pronounces the said "Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment," and orders that he be treated as "an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging." It then proceeds to set forth certain general and vague charges against the same functionary and his subordinate officers, for violations of the laws of war, and concludes by ordering that all the commissioned officers in Butler's command be considered as "robbers and criminals, deserving death, and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution." It further makes provision for the disposition of private soldiers taken prisoners, of negro slaves captured in arms, and of officers found serving in company with said slaves, The whole proclamation has a special application to the case and rule of Gen. Butler, but there are points in it which make its application in some respects general to the conduct of the war.

The main object of issuing the proclamation at this moment is very obvious, and is even distinctly stated on the face of it. It is a proclamation to prevent a proclamation. It is simply to deter and terrify President Lincoln by fear of consequences from issuing his promised Proclamation of Emancipation to the slaves of rebels on the first day of the opening year. "Whereas," says Jefferson Davis, "the President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign Power *after the 1st day of January next*... and our enemies *can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution:* Now, therefore," &c., &c. It is evident from this, as from a hundred other signs, that the rebel leaders dread the action in regard to their slaves, which will probably be taken in a few days. Davis does not regard a Proclamation of Emancipation as a "Pope's bull against the comet." He knows that, if not immediately upon its issue, yet ultimately, and before the close of the war, it will certainly result in a complete breaking up of the system of Slavery and knocking away of the corner-stone on which the Southern Confederacy reposes. Its future operation, of course, depends in a great measure upon our future military success; but already our armies in the Southwest have control of regions so vast and so densely populated with slaves, that the proclamation of freedom, if immediately carried into effect, would result in the immediate and eternal dissolution of the slave system in nearly one-half of the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis, therefore, has issued these bloody orders, and foreshadowed his contingent policy, so that the North may thus be deterred from taking a step which must certainly ultimately result in crushing out the Confederacy. Whether even such atrocious threats can be allowed to upset any justifiable military policy which our Government may feel called upon to adopt, remains to be seen.

The order in Davis's proclamation, that all negro slaves captured in arms, and all commissioned officers (white) serving in company with said slaves, "shall be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States," means simply that these also shall be denied the application of the ordinary laws of war, and shall be hung. The laws of every Southern State provide that negroes in insurrection, and all who aid and abet such insurrection, shall suffer death by the gallows. This indicates another of the great fears of the rebel leaders—the fear that the Government may employ the emancipated slaves in military service.

The rebel President, as already mentioned, makes a series of general charges of atrocities and outrages in New-Orleans—most of which are false both directly and by implication, while some of the charges are not of "atrocities" at all, but simply of such treatment as is always dealt out to refractory persons in captured cities, or cities under martial law. We would not, on any account, palliate a single act of injustice that may have been practiced by Gen. Butler; but before we can pass judgment upon special acts, we must have some more definite statements then such absurd ones as that "Soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens."

In regard to the specific charge made by Davis in the case of Mumford, and on which he bases the order for the execution, when caught, of Gen. Butler, it is simply false, undeniably false. Davis says that Mumford was executed for having pulled down the United States flag "*before the occupation of New-Orleans by the United States forces.*" Of course, every one who read and remembers the circumstances of this case, as published last Spring, knows that our forces were actually in occupation of New-Orleans, and a garrison stationed in the Custom-house, when Mumford, as the leader of a band of New-Orleans ruffians, tore down our flag which had been hoisted on the City Hall. The fact is that as soon as our fleet arrived before New-Orleans a force was sent to take military possession of the city, and this force maintained possession as a garrison until the troops of Gen. Butler's command landed on the 1st of May. So that as no American flag was raised until our forces landed, and as we have steadily and continuously held the city from that day until now, it is impossible that Jeff. Davis' twice repeated assertion should be true that Mumford was executed "for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city."

And, as it is an important point, we close by nailing and clinching as a falsehood this only specific charge of Jeff. Davis against our late Commandant at New-Orleans. In an official report from Capt. Broome, commanding the marines of the Gulf Squadron at the capture of New-Orleans, which we publish this morning for the first time, the continuous occupation of the city from the 24th of April is distinctly shown:

> "On the morning of the 24th April last," says the report, "and immediately after the action with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, Admiral Farragut, having determined to take military possession of the City of New-Orleans until the arrival of the troops of the United States Army under Gen. Butler's command, a battalion of United States marines, under my command, about 250 strong, were disembarked from the fleet on the 29th of April last, and marched to the Custom-house, where I detailed Capt. Alan Ramsay, with a detachment of marines, to occupy the Custom-house, and guard the United States flag, then about to be hoisted on the building.
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> At this juncture, the marines were joined by two howitzers, manned by seamen, in charge of Midshipmen J. H. Read and E. C. Hazeltine, from the flag-ship *Hartford*. After occupying the Custom-house, I received orders from Commodore H. H. Bell, senior officer present, to march the marines to the City Hall, a distance of about half a mile from the vessels of our fleet, and near the centre of the city. On arriving at the City Hall, I directed Lieut. John C. Harris, with a guard of marines, to occupy the building and enforce order there while the rebel flag was being hauled down from the flagstaff on the City Hall.
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> After performing this duty, the marines were marched to the place of embarkation, and returned to the fleet, except the marines quartered in the Custom-house, who were retained there for the purpose of guarding the United States flag. When the troops of Gen. Butler's command landed at New-Orleans on the 1st of May last, the force of marines on duty in the city returned to the fleet."

The Basis of the Nation's Power.—An appeal to the people is the final resort in every question of public interest and national welfare. The Government we live under is but an emanation from the people. All its dignity, title, authority, strength and power come from them. In their breath it lives; by their labor it is supported; by their love upheld; by their valor defended. Wo be to this Republic when it shall lose the love and confidence of the people!

In the beginning of the rebellion and at the outburst of the war, the Government appealed to the people for support. History will tell how promptly, how heartily, how unreservedly it was given. Hardly a trace could be seen of the former party lines in all the loyal North. With one heart, one voice, one impulse, all parties rushed to the rescue. A spectacle of sublime heroism and self-sacrifice was witnessed such as the earth never saw before.

In this City, the manifestations of popular feeling reached the highest and grandest pitch. The Government was fairly lifted to the skies on the sustaining shouts of the people whenever a meeting to sustain the war was called. The Administration had incense such as was rarely offered by a free nation, if the ready votes of confidence and power may be counted worship. And it is unquestionable that our rulers received with unfeigned joy the tribute of praise and assured loyalty from the people who put such tremendous trusts in their hands.

We say again, wo be to this Government, when, through its mistakes or imbecility, it shall lose the confidence of the people by whose breath it lives.

Rebel Movements in the West—Impending Dangers.

The inevitable John Morgan turns up again in Kentucky, unexpectedly, no doubt, to many, but not to careful readers of the Times. The scene of Morgan's last exploit was Hartsville, which is a town considerably east and north of Nashville. It was evident, on a mere glance at the map, that if Morgan could roam at pleasure in the vicinity of Hartsville, he could dash into Kentucky again whenever it suited the purpose of his superiors to give the order. The order has been given and obeyed. Morgan has captured Glasgow, Ky.; driven the National forces north again into Munfordsville, and broken the railroad and telegraph communication between Louisville and Nashville. We are all in the dark now as to the army of Gen. Rosecrans. We only feel sure that it is strong enough to take care of itself, provided it has food enough to subsist on. But just here is the doubt. It is believed that Gen. Rosecrans has not advanced upon the rebels at Murfreesboro, because the railroad to Louisville was not equal to the work of supplying his great army. He was supposed to be waiting for a rise in the Cumberland River, so as to be able to use that stream in supporting his advance. If this be correct, the position of Gen. Rosecrans—now that he is cut off from Louisville—is not a comfortable one. It will not do to evacuate Tennessee in order to feed his army. But he may be obliged to advance and fight the rebels for the provisions they have.

Every event in the Southwest conspires to sustain the view we took so early as Wednesday last, that the rebels are making a combined and powerful movement against Nashville—that their demonstrations in West Tennessee, which cuts off Grant from the North, is a part, and a very important part, of the programme, inasmuch as it puts the Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers in their safe possession, the navigation of which can be so obstructed as to make it impossible for gunboats or boats of commerce to ascend. These points being gained, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad broken, Gen. Rosecrans must fight his way through the enemy's encircling force either North or South, or he will be in danger of starvation. The latter we have no sort of fear of. The worst that can happen in the contingencies we have presented, is that Gen. Rosecrans may be forced to give battle outside of his formidable defences at Nashville—may, indeed, be compelled to attack the enemy in his chosen position at Murfreesboro.

A Louisville paper announces that Gen. Rosecrans had sent an order to that City to stop all the steamboats now in that vicinity until further orders. This order is variously construed. Either Gen. Rosecrans wanted them to bring him supplies up the Cumberland River, or he feared the capture of the boats if they attempted to reach him. If he meant the former, he issued the order not a day too soon, as the railroad has now failed him. If he meant the latter, he was equally lucky, as the rivers are now unquestionably infested by the rebels, and Rosecrans can no longer give warning by telegraph.

The country will await with deep interest the further developments in the Southwest. On the theory we have advanced, the rebel storm of battle is gathering about Nashville, and must burst ere long in all the fury of desperation which we know the leaders of the rebellion feel.

A Japvnese Coup D'Etat.—Even the natives of Japan, who, prior to the advent of Commodore Perry, were, like the Britons of old, *penitus divisos toto orbe*, have their political factions and political convulsions. The Tycoon is not a despot, but a puppet in the hands of the dominant party, who control his will and dictate his policy. Until lately it was the "Liberals," the party favorable to commercial intercourse with foreigners, and to general reform, that held office, and directed the Government. Intelligence, has, however, just reached us, *viâ* San Francisco, that this party has been suddenly driven from power, and that the first act of their opponents, on assuming the management of affairs, was to strip their sovereign of the few special privileges which still remained to him. Though no detailed account of this revolution has yet come to hand, it is nevertheless very easy to perceive why the Liberals lost popularity, and were unable to hold their ground against the reactionists. The Liberals were the party who had entered into treaties, and introduced commercial relations with Christian Powers—who had sent peaceful embassies to America and Europe, and endeavored to protect the persons and property of alien residents. But this enlightened policy was hateful to the oligarchs, who misrepresented its object to the multitude, and charged its supporters with want of patriotism, and indifference to the honor and independence of the empire. The reiteration of these calumnies produced in time the desired effect. The popularity of the Liberals waned; that of the Reactionists increased. The former gradually came to be regarded as the enemies of their country; the latter, as its only well-wishers and trustworthy champions; until, finally, the aristocrats, emboldened by their growing strength, organized an armed force, expelled their adversaries from the palace, and possessed themselves of the Tycoon and the Government.

A revolution has, in fact, taken place, which will probably have a most injurious effect on the interests of foreigners in Japan. For it is no longer the party friendly to the foreigner and to foreign commerce that governs in the name of the Tycoon, and determines the privileges of intruders, but that fanatical faction who have always been the inveterate foes of the stranger, and who have always been prompt to incite their followers to outrage against him.

There is a chance, of course, that things may not turn out so bad as they promise. Parties are seldom as ultra in as out of office, and such may be the case in Japan. But if the Reactionists remain true to the principles which they practiced when in opposition; if they still hold it a sacred duty to disregard the rights of aliens, and to protect their assassins, the foreign residents may prepare for persecution under the new *régime*. But should the treaties be disregarded, and the residence of aliens in the Empire be rendered unsafe and intolerable, Japan will speedily call down upon her head the punishment she deserves. The adoption of so execrable a policy on the part of the Japanese will be an open defiance of civilization; and the crimes and the arrogance of the Islanders will arouse the indignation of foreign Governments. In fact, Japan will, perhaps, be only effectually opened to the traffic of mankind as a consequence of the present reaction.

The Anti-Slavery Sentiment of England.

Two of our City cotemporaries, wide as the poles asunder on almost every other point, agreed lately in expressing their opinion that the Anti-Slavery Party in England had always inveighed against Slavery before the war, for the express purpose of bringing about a dissolution of the Union; and has taken to defending and palliating Slavery since the war begun, for the purpose of making a restoration of the Union impossible. This is the opinion of the *Tribune*, and the *World* triumphantly concurs in it. The attitude of England toward the Secessionists is, however, a phenomenon of sufficient interest to prevent its being disposed of in this remarkably easy and off-hand way. This mode of explaining it is precisely that to which a "pot-house politician," as Dickens paints him, or the editor of an Arkansas weekly journal, as we all know him, would be likely to resort. There is no error into which weak and provincial wits are so apt to fall in endeavoring to solve political mysteries, as that of applying to the conduct of great masses of men the same rule used in calculating the aberrations of a defaulting clerk, or of a dissipated cobbler. And very frequently philosophers, whose range of vision has been very much wider, labor under the same delusion. All England has, for the last year or two, been sitting at the feet of Mr. James Spence, of Liverpool, and receiving from his lips the explanation of every incident of the great civil war in America. The basis of that gentleman's theory of our troubles is the hypocrisy—arrant and unblushing hypocrisy—of the Republican party in their professions of hostility to Slavery. He says they not only do not dislike Slavery, but have never disliked it, and have used it simply as a party cry, in order to get the gentle and patient South into their power for purposes of spoliation and insult. The worst of all this is, that he has got a large portion of the English public to believe him; and it is evident that some of our political instructors here give us credit for similar stupidity and credulity, when they inform us that the Anti-Slavery fever in England was simulated in order to cover a fiendish design upon the American Union.

The truth is, that charges of hypocrisy leveled against nations, or any large bodies of men, are always absurd. Men acting together in masses, or even talking together, are not capable of dissimulation. "The million," as they are called, can neither keep a secret nor conceal their real feelings. The laws which regulate the conduct or thoughts of crowds, are, it is well known, widely different from those which regulate the thoughts and conduct of individuals. Multitudes are capable of the basest as well as of the noblest things; but the one vice which can never be laid to their charge is hypocrisy. The very electric sympathy, bred by association, which sets their whole nervous system on fire, loosens their tongues like wine. They may be cruel, or fickle, or unreasoning, or ignorant, or credulous, but the one thing of which no nation, or mob, or meeting has ever been guilty since the world began, is saying one thing and meaning another. Whatever they denounce, they hate; whatever they clamor for, they really want. They may have designing leaders, and may be swayed by orators more foolish and more ignorant than themselves, and they may have plenty of knaves in their ranks, but the main body is always sincere and loyal.

There is hardly a fact within our knowledge so clear, and indisputable, as that all that has ever been said in England in denunciation of Slavery was uttered in perfect sincerity. To any one who knows anything whatever of the class of people who composed the Anti-Slavery associations in that country, held Anti-Slavery meetings, and got up Anti-Slavery bazaars, and subscribed for the relief of fugitive Uncle Toms, in our day, to say nothing whatever of the earlier generation who fought the great battle against Slavery in the West Indies, the charge of cloaking political schemes under the mask of philanthropy, is simply ludicrous. To accuse the kindhearted women, and pious dissenters, low Church clergymen, and literary men, and enthusiastic democrats who composed it, of designs upon the Union, is about as sensible as to accuse them of filibustering.

And what makes the theory all the more absurd is that it is not necessary in order to account for everything we have witnessed. The men who are most clamorous in their demands for mediation or intervention, and who have been most violent in their vituperation of the truth, not only are not, but never have been Anti-Slavery men. Our most bitter enemies, have never opened their lips against "the institution," and are the political successors of those who fought the battle of the slaveholder and Slavery against Clarkson and Wilberforce and Romilly, in both Houses of Parliament. The Tories who are now reveling most heartily in the spectacle of our misfortunes and shortcomings, were not either amongst the admirers of Mrs. Stowe, nor the patrons of Frederick Douglas, nor members of the Anti-Slavery association. That, however, the Anti-Slavery sentiment has declined in strength of late years among all classes in England, we have little doubt. Devotion to a principle always waxes faint when the pressure of opposition is removed; and Slavery has now for thirty years presented itself to the British mind, simply as a distant evil, which they could do nothing either to mitigate or destroy. But the hostility to it has still retained sufficient force, even amongst those who have least sympathy with the North, to render all efforts at interference abortive. No support, as "Historicus" remarks, in the able letter which we extracted into a recent issue, could be obtained from any considerable portion of the public for any measure tending ever so remotely to give Slavery a fresh lease of life.

And it must not be forgotten, that even if the Anti-Slavery party in England have forsaken us, or revile us, we cannot be very indignant with them as long as we have a larger party at the North, with its orators and newspapers who abhor the war, and do everything in their power to put an end to it, for the express reason that it is likely to damage Slavery; who glory in our defeat, magnifying our reverses, and vilify our Government because every battle, every march extends the area of free soil; who hug with tenderness, what the rest of Chistendom considers our shame and reproach, and who use the very name of "Abolitionist" as a synonym for folly and wickedness.

A Leaf of Our Military History.

The Military Department west of the Mississippi River has had a varied and eventful history. It has been commanded by a Captain, a Committee of Public Safety, two Brigadiers, and three or more Major-Generals; and the transactions of the Department have given rise to more arrests, Courts-martial, investigations by Congressional and other Committees, than any other Department has been blessed or cursed with. Controversies have arisen there which a generation will not outlive—and yet the verdict of the people, who have been bored beyond measure by the constant outcry from the West, will be, that there has been nothing yet developed to justify the space the local troubles of that Department has been allowed to occupy.

The present feature of the Department of the West is the trial of Maj. McKinstry, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in Gen. Fremont's time. This trial has been progressing about sixty days, and yet seems not near a conclusion. The latest testimony taken by the Court is that of Gen. Harney, of the United States Army, an aged and somewhat celebrated officer of the regular service, who held the command of the Department of the West for a few weeks, and was succeeded by Capt. Lyon, afterwards Gen. Lyon. Gen. Harney's evidence has some piquancy, from its arraignment of the War Department and the President for having permitted a Committee of irresponsible citizens in St. Louis to rule the military affairs of the Department, and for permitting Frank and Montgomery Blair to relieve him (Harney) of his command. On this latter branch of complaint Gen. Harney's testimony is in words as follows?

> "This influence was exercised by Frank Blair to such an extent that it caused me to be removed from the command of the Department of the West—in consequence of the base falsehoods which he fabricated and communicated to the Administration through his brother, Montgomery Blair. His influence was such with Gen. Lyon that I never communicated with Gen. Lyon at all. I communicated with Frank Blair. I knew Gen. Lyon was entirely under the influence of Frank Blair—entirely."

In another part of his testimony Gen. Harney speaks slightingly of Lyon, as "Capt. Lyon—called *General* Lyon,"—which is not very becoming, inasmuch as Gen. Lyon proved himself not only a *General*, but a patriot and hero, sealing his devotion to his country with his blood. Nor does Gen. Harney make a very strong point against Frank Blair in representing Gen. Lyon to have been under his (Blair's) influence—entirely. We would all, if we accepted this statement, be prepared to entreat Frank Blair to take as many more of our Generals under his influence as possible—if that influence would only make them as Lyon was.

The attack of Gen. Harney on Montgomery Blair will not be sustained by those who know the latter, for whatever even his enemies may say of him, they do not ever charge him with falsehood. Gen. Harney is a veteran officer of the army, and he speaks feelingly of his desire to leave the service, in which his life has been spent, with an untarnished fame. He was, however, exceedingly unfortunate in his brief rule of the Military Department of the West. It will be remembered that the only act of importance that he performed as Commanding General was to make a treaty with Claib. Jackson, the rebel Governor of Missouri, by which he virtually abandoned the sovereignty of the National Government over the State. Jackson had telegraphed his infamous reply to President Lincoln's Proclamation calling for volunteers on the fall of Sumter. He had gone industriously to work under the law of his rebel Legislature to organize the militia of Missouri into a State Guard. He denied to the National Government the right to move National troops across the soil of Missouri for the National defence. And yet Gen. Harney entered into formal treaty with Jackson, yielded practically to all these insolent assumptions, and tied the hands of the Government so that it could not crush the rising treason in Missouri. For this Gen. Harney was removed, and "Capt. Lyon" was put in his place.

This woful failure on the part of Gen. Harney to maintain the dignity and authority of his Government was, amid the fierce excitements that then prevailed in Missouri, ascribed to secret sympathy with the rebellion, which Gen. Harney's social relations to some extent gave color to. It is a more charitable and, perhaps, much juster judgment, to ascribe his action to an ardent desire to maintain peace and avert the impending shock of arms that so soon after occurred at Camp Jackson. Gen. Harney did not appreciate the crisis. Gen. Lyon did. That was the difference between the men, that justified the Administration in promoting Capt. Lyon over the veteran Brigadier.

Reply by W. Cornell Jewett to the Colorado Commonwealth.

We copied, yesterday morning, a paragraph from the *Commonwealth*, a paper published at Denver, in Colorado Territory, in regard to the antecedents of Mr. W. C. Jewett, whose efforts at volunteer diplomacy we have already noticed. As this paragraph assailed very severely Mr. Jewett's private character, we comply with his request to publish the following communication in reply:

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: On my arrival in Buffalo my attention was directed to an article published in the Buffalo *Courier*, from the Colorado *Commonwealth*, intended as a personal attack upon me. I make the following extract from my reply, appearing in that journal a few days since:

"I pronounce the same in all its charges unjust, unwarranted, severe and untrue, except the reference to my father-in-law, Commodore C. R. Garrison, having repudiated me, which I replied to at the time, with a letter from Commodore Vanderbilt, stating the charge made that I was using his (Commodore V.'s) name without authority, was untrue, with a further extract from a letter from his daughter, showing his further references untrue. He, however, through said act, causing me to lose one hundred thousand dollars, in connection with Company operations, *but has not, and will not, succeed in his sworn determination to ruin me in character and means through the power of his wealth and influence, for the God in whom I trust, with a sure foundation for the full development of my gold interests, and a purity of motive in all my acts, will enable me to triumph over my enemies.* I will seek, on my arrival at Denver, a retraction of the article, showing abundant evidence to justify it. In the mean time, I ask that the Press will extend to me the courtesy not to copy the same until my full vindication can be made."

You having republished said article this morning compels me to anticipate said vindication, with the letter from Commodore Vanderbilt, with such other facts as will meet each point in said article; and I here state this will be my last communication in connection with any attacks, except as may arise from this; doing so hereafter—when libellous—through the courts of justice, compelling proof; and which action I shall take in Denver—the article referred to—unretracted—as well as against all papers, heretofore publishing attacks, refusing my vindication. I also state that since the death of my wife I have attempted no operation—but finding secret opposition emanating from my father-in-law, whose wealth, standing and liberty I now hold in my power awaiting a certain positive evidence—which will appear in proper time and place. *First*—As to the charge in the Denver *Journal*, that I have no right to hail from Colorado, I answer this: By a reference to my speech the journals of Denver of 1860, showing the acknowledgment of my being a citizen holding extended gold interests, with large additions, since which I still hold free from liability, or owing over $50, that I am aware of in the Territory, and that arising from a misunderstanding; further, to the records of Congress, in 1860 and 1861—with my untiring efforts for a Territorial organization—against the belief, Colorado had any substance as a gold-producing region, for the truth of which I refer to Ex-President Buchanan, the Denver *News*, and other journals throughout the country, whether, to my continued efforts for Colorado, during my late national European trip to induce friendly Europeans when in the American war, resulting in the inauguration of the Napoleon move, to which,—God be praised,—the Republican party have this very day inaugurated a power through an editorial in the *Tribune*, acknowledging arbitration must be heeded and to a great tribunal would submit the Slave question, also on a basis concentration of European capital for the development of my gold interests which I hold in my own name and in connection with others, and such other valuable interests as I may deem proper to connect. On this point I have no comment, leaving to your judgment if I am entitled to a position in Colorado. *Secondly.*—As to my having been in Colorado but once, I refer to the editor of the Denver *News*, or citizens generally, who know to the contrary of this; and the time I have not been in the Territory, have been represented there in my interests, and during said absence, devoted to Colorado and national interests. *Thirdly.*—That I will not appear in the Territory again. I am now on the way to the mountains to meet engineers coming from Europe, and delay now but to advocate the meditation move of Europe, through the Press, Government and Congress, as worthy the serious attention and acceptance of the American people, if they would not free our Republic to the position in after years of "Poland," through civil war, revolution, and forced neutral foreign action. *Fourthly*—As to the business Chicago reference, I had a house in that city, on a basis of large merchandise operations from the East—the war prevented success; opposition from unknown sources, none but one knows, with the necessity of my action; naturally caused me to abandon the enterprise, and in my impulsive manner, suddenly, close said business, inviting criticism which I replied to, but from said secret influence not published. I have therefore left my vindication in that quarter to a Court of Justice, when I have the time to give it attention. *Fifthly*—The personal attack I treat with silent contempt, except in connection to defy the world to point to a single act in connection with my extended real estate, mercantile or political operations that will not meet the approval of God and man. *Sixthly and lastly*—The acknowledged repudiation of me by my father-in-law—*which is mutual*—for while I hold myself worthy a relation with the best in the land, I can prove him to the contrary, and will when demanded.

I decline now bringing before the world the details of this family difficulty, preferring at a future day to vindicate myself, simply, now, giving the letter of Com. Vanderbilt, thus:

LETTER FROM COM. VANDERBILT.

Saratoga, New-York, July 14, 1860.

Mr. W. C. Jewett:

Sir—Understanding you are charged with using my name as a reference without my sanction, and my silence being calculated to injure you in bringing to success your commercial or other enterprises, I cheerfully state that you did receive my permission, and I wish you success in whatever you may undertake. Yours, &c., C. VANDERBILT.

I now leave the subject in your hands, asking you to extend to me due justice, and relying upon the right of publication of this in all journals having published the Denver article.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Seymour's Appointments.

Albany, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Gov. Seymour has made the following appointments:

Adjutant-General—Major J. T. Sprague, of the United States Army.

Inspector-General—Josiah T. Miller, of Seneca.

Engineer-in-Chief—Isaac Vanderpoel, of Albany.

Judge-Advocate General—Nelson J. Waterbury, of New-York.

Quartermaster-General—S. V. Talcott, of New-York.

Military Secretary—Lieut. Kidd, New-York State Volunteers.

The other appointments will not be announced until after the inauguration.

Maj. Sprague, who is now doing Bureau duty in Albany, awaits, before accepting of Gov. Seymour's appointment, the permission of the War Department at Washington.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The steamship *Europa*, from Halifax, is signaled. She will arrive up to port about 3 P. M. Her mails will reach New-York Sunday morning.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 27.

OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

From statements made by Democratic Congressmen here, and the confident manner in which they are put forth, it is evident that an organized opposition to the Government is expected to be made after Jan. 1, with the purpose of breaking down the Administration and forcing upon the country a Democratic policy, and, if possible, securing a Democratic succession. The Governors of New-York and New-Jersey are confidently counted on to assist this movement in their official capacities, and there is some ground to apprehend serious complications.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION DEMANDS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations adopted last Spring a bill providing for the issue of United States stock in payment of French spoliation demands, which bill was reported to the Senate, and made the order of the day for the 11th of this month. As other business prevented its being called up on that day, Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Committee, has asked advice of other members as to the best time to fix for its discussion by the Senate. This bill is the same which has so long been before the Senate, and is the cause of erroneous statements lately published by one of your cotemporaries.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

The protracted cross-examination of Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell was continued to-day, and developed some instances of defective memory on the part of Gen. Sigel. The cross-questioning was quite searching on the part of Gen. McDowell, and was met by full responses on the part of Gen. Sigel. The famous order of Gen. Pope's, in which he made arrangements to "bag the whole crowd," consisting of Jackson's, Ewell's and A. P. Hill's Divisions, was offered in evidence.

NEW DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

The Boston owners of the ship *Wild Ranger*, which came into collision with a British vessel, the *Colloroon*, off the coast of Sicily, have been sentenced in an English Admiralty Court to pay £12,500, the full extent of damages sustained by the owners of the *Colloroon* and her cargo. By the United States law, the damages would not have been more than the value of the *Wild Ranger*, and as the collision took place on the high seas, the question is one which must be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

It is asserted that the Secretary of the Navy has not as yet issued the necessary instructions to the Commanders of our cruisers, directing them to make the searches prescribed and authorized by the recent treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade, as such searches must be made for evidences of the Slave-traffic only.

THE TREATY WITH LIBERIA.

Should the Senate ratify the treaty with Liberia, recently negotiated at London by Messrs. C. F. Adams and Benson, representing the American and the African Republics, the colored citizens of Liberia will be entitled to all the privileges enjoyed here by subjects of the most favored foreign nations.

GEN. HARTSUFF.

This gallant officer, who was severely wounded in the battle of Antietam while leading his brigade against the rebels, is still here, the guest of Surgeon-General Hammond. Gen. Hartsuff still suffers from the effects of his wound, and in walking is obliged to use a cane. An examination of his wound will be made by Surgeon-General Hammond during the present week, and an effort made to extract the ball from his leg. Although unable to fight rebels, the General, nevertheless, is not idle, but is serving as a member of the Board to revise Army Regulations.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The workmen have completed the addition of a third story to the Navy Department, and a similar enlargement of the War Department will soon be finished. These additional stories will furnish much of the additional accommodation needed for the transaction of the business of these Departments.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The annual "Catalogue of Additions to the Library of Congress" has been published. One hundred and fifty-one pages are occupied with the miscellaneous books, and thirty-three pages with law books, which have been purchased with the last year's customary appropriation of $5,000 for the former, and $1,000 for the latter department.

The late Senator Pearce has been for some years Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Library, and he exercised a strict supervision over the purchase of new books, rejecting the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Punch*, and other periodicals as not sufficiently ponderous for Congressional readers. Senator Collamer, who is now at the head of the Library Committee, is more liberal in his selections.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

F. S. Sleeper, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., intends to contest the occupancy of the Representative's seat of the Third District of that State, for which the present incumbent, Hon. A. H. Rice, has the official certificate of reëlection.

THE YULE FESTIVAL.

The contributions for the Christmas dinners in hospitals were very liberal, furnished by citizens of Washington, and sent from Philadelphia, and cities further north. Pittsburgh supplied a large quantity of poultry and other aids to Christmas cheer. Mrs. Lincoln was munificent in her bounty, supplying to different hospitals several thousand pounds of the fattest turkeys of the Philadelphia markets, and equal quantities of fine chickens. The soldiers enjoyed the boon with infinite gusto.

MINNESOTA INDIANS.

The thirty-nine Sioux Indians, condemned to death, were doubtless hung on Friday the 26th, as the President positively refused, on Wednesday, to grant them a longer respite.

CITIZENSHIP OF COLORED MEN.

The opinion of Attorney-General Bates, so directly at variance with the Dred Scott decision on the *status* of colored people, has been printed, forming a neat pamphlet of twenty-seven pages. Mr. Bates declares very positively, that although all colored men are not citizens, yet colored men can be citizens.

QUARTERMASTER'S REGULATIONS.

The rules and regulations of the Quartermaster's Department are now being published in one volume, which will be an acceptable and useful companion to all in this important branch of the public service.

MURDOCH'S READINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

It is expected that the Hall of the House of Representatives will be crowded on Monday night, when Mr. Murdoch will read a selection of appropriate pieces for the benefit of the Soldiers' Relief Associations here, on which occasion Mr. Lincoln and the Marine Band are expected to be in attendance.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 27.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions, relative to the tax on manufactured tobacco: When manufactured chewing or smoking tobacco is put up in packages of tinfoil paper, or other wrapping material, for consumers, the cost of such material shall first be deducted from the gross amount of the sales of such tobacco, before the tax on the same is levied.

The following is the decision of the Commissioner concerning the tax on sugars. Refiners who refine sugars, are subject to a tax of one-fifth of a cent per pound on the refined sugar produced, known as stove dried, and as hard sugar in the various forms of loaf, lump or crushed, granulated and pulverized. The molasses, and the soft or coffee sugar produced, is not taxed, being considered as the residuum of the refining process. Refiners who refine or make sugar from molasses, are subject to a tax of one-fifth of a cent per pound on the sugar produced. The molasses produced is not taxed, being considered as the residuum of the refining process.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

CONTINUED TESTIMONY OF GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. McDowell in Search of Information Under Difficulties.

A SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

At the thirtieth session of the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel was continued. Present, Gen. Cadwallader, President; Gens. Martindale and Van Alen, members; Lieut.-Col. Pelouze, Recorder; Gen. McDowell and Gen. Franz Sigel. There was also an audience of fifteen, among which the eccentric Count Gurowski was prominent. The Count has been a constant attendant during the examination of his friend, Gen. Sigel.

Gen. Sigel asked to make a remark concerning his evidence.

Gen. McDowell objected that this was not the proper time for explanations, provided the evidence already given is recorded correctly.

Gen. Sigel said he had, since giving his testimony, received his official papers, and was enabled to make some corrections.

Gen. McDowell insisted that this was not the time for such explanations.

The Court was cleared for deliberation.

When the doors were opened the Recorder announced that the Court had decided that "if the witness remembers, after the examination of his papers, that his statements, or any of them, have been inaccurate, he may correct those inaccuracies; but all other explanations must be delayed until the close of the cross-examination."

Gen. Sigel said he did not remember any inaccuracies in the testimony as given.

Question.—You have stated that the general order for the march made provision for meeting Longstreet; did you or did you not then, or do you or do you not now know what was the strength of Ricketts' Division indicated in the order of that date; do you, or do you not, know that it was four brigades, consisting of sixteen regiments of infantry, four brigades of artillery—twenty-four pieces?

Answer.—It is impossible for me—

Gen. McDowell (interrupting) asked that the witness should answer affirmatively or negatively.

Gen. Sigel said that he simply wanted to say that it was impossible for him to tell now what he knew or did not know, four months ago, on this point. Now, he did not know at all what was the strength of Ricketts' Division, he hardly remembered anything about Ricketts' Division, and did not know now.

Q.—Did you or did you not know that the Rhode Island Cavalry had been sent up from New-Baltimore, on the west side of Bull Run Bridge, to be on the enemy's flank, as he should be marching through or to Thoroughfare Gap?

A.—I do not know now that this was done. I do not now know anything about that. I wish this to be understood.

Gen. McDowell objected to any explanations, as the answer could be "yes" or "no."

Gen. Sigel—These questions were almost all with regard to incidents which had passed four months, and if he could not explain, he should be obliged to refuse to answer.

Q.—Did you or did you not know, or do you or do you not know now that, in addition to Ricketts' Division, two brigades of cavalry, under Gens. Buford and Bayard, were also sent to join Ricketts' Division, to meet Longstreet there?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Would you have considered, under the circumstances, that four brigades of sixteen regiments of infantry, twenty-four pieces of artillery, two brigades of cavalry—between 11,000 and 12,000 men, were sufficient provision for holding Longstreet in check?

A.—I would have regarded it as a sufficient provision if these troops were placed at the right point at the time.

Q.—Do you know that Longstreet did not come through Hopewell Gap, about five miles north of Thoroughfare Gap? Do you know that he actually did come through Thoroughfare Gap?

A.—I do not know exactly whether he came by Thoroughfare Gap or through Hopewell Gap. I, however, think he came by Thoroughfare Gap.

Gen. McDowell said he was asking as to the actual knowledge of the witness.

Gen. Sigel—I think that Thoroughfare Gap is about three miles from Hopewell Gap.

Q.—You say that you did not know that anything had been done to hinder Longstreet. Do you not know there was an engagement between Ricketts and Longstreet at the Gap, or between it and Haymarket, and that Longstreet was actually held in check?

A.—I know now from a report of Gen. Longstreet himself, which was published in a paper, as much as I remember, that a skirmish took place at or near Thoroughfare Gap. From the description it was my impression that the skirmish was of an insignificant character, in regard to the resistance. This is all the knowledge I have.

Q.—You have stated that you believed that Gen. McDowell did not do what he could under the circumstances to hinder Longstreet from joining Jackson, and afterwards you say you could not answer the question as to what Gen. McDowell did to prevent Longstreet from coming through Thoroughfare Gap. How then do you know what Gen. McDowell did not do, or what you say he might have done?

A.—Because, first, I had no exact knowledge of what was done in general; and, second, my remarks were made in regard to the result—as I knew that Gen. Longstreet was coming up on the 29th, or had come up on the 29th; and I also knew that he had coöperated with Jackson on the 30th of August.

Gen. McDowell objected that the answer was not responsive.

Q.—You have stated your belief that Gen. McDowell did not leave a sufficient force at Thoroughfare Gap, or in the neighborhood, to prevent the enemy's troops from passing by this defile, which is very easy to defend. You have afterward stated that you do not know what Gen. McDowell did to prevent Longstreet from coming through that Gap. How, then, do you know that he did not leave sufficient force?

A.—I said that Gen. McDowell did not leave a sufficient force, because it is my impression that a serious fight would have taken place, of which I would have gained a knowledge; and as I did not have that knowledge, I suppose that there was not a sufficient force.

Gen. McDowell said he asked the witness what he knew.

The Court decided that the answer was responsive.

Q.—You have stated that you saw Gen. McDowell at your headquarters in a house near Buckland Mills, on the 27th of August. Did you again see Gen. McDowell before your march to Buckland Mills?

A.—I think I saw him, and I think it was in his tent. I believe I went to him on that night, and was met there by an officer. I do not know what occurred at this second meeting. I do not know whether there was any conversation between me and Gen. McDowell. I do not know whether I made any report to Gen. McDowell.

Q.—You have stated that you received the order to march to Manassas Junction at quarter to three o'clock in the morning, and you were at the head of your corps. What time was it when your corps had all passed Gainesville?

A.—This I cannot state exactly, because I was at the head of the column, pointing out the road to Manassas Junction. I left Gainesville, according to my knowledge, about daybreak, when it was yet dark, because I tried myself to bring the troop in order of march as soon as possible. I marched first with the brigade of Gen. Milroy from Gainesville. Afterward, I was with Gen. Schurz and Steinwehr's division and reserve artillery, forming them in line of battle; then I went to the division of Gen. Schenck. I do not recollect what hour it was I left Gainesville. There may have been an impediment in the road, but I do not recollect it—no obstruction of the road.

Q.—Did you or did you not receive orders from Gen. McDowell at Buckland Mills on Aug. 28, 1862, ordering you to march your corps to Manassas Junction, with your right resting on the Manassas Railroad?

A.—I did.

Q.—Was or was not this order again given you after you had left Gainesville?

A.—Immediately after leaving Gainesville; I do not believe this order was again given me; but after having formed in line of battle on my march to Manassas Junction, I received it again.

Q.—Was or was not any other order given you by Gen. McDowell on the occasion of your march to Gainesville?

A.—I do not remember such an order.

Q.—You have stated that your troops had to march five or six miles to come again at the evening at the place or near the place they started from, and that your men were tired, and you thought you were made to lose time by marching and countermarching, and that this was in compliance with Gen. McDowell's orders. How could your men have been marching and countermarching by Gen. McDowell's orders when those orders required you to march in one direction only—to Manassas Junction; and how could these orders bring you back to the place you started from?

A. In making this remark about marching and countermarching I did not mean Gainesville as the point, but the place between Gainesville and Manassas Junction where I formed my corps, or a part of my corps against the enemy, and as far as I remember my statements, I did not say I lost time by orders of Gen. McDowell, but my movements were in compliance with the orders of Gen. McDowell.

Some discussion arose at this point as to whether the question recited correctly the evidence of Gen. Sigel. The court decided that the question should be remodeled.

Gen. Sigel said that he wished to know whether the questions put to him by the accused were to go upon the record.

Gen. McDowell (interrupting) objected to the word "accused."

Gen. Sigel said he used the word because he found it in the regulations.

Q. (repeated and modified) You have stated that your troops lost time and had to march and countermarch to come to the same point nearly at the evening which you had left at noon, in compliance with the orders of Gen. McDowell. Is or is not the witness to be understood as saying it was by Gen. McDowell's orders his men countermarched to come to the same point nearly where he had left?

A.—I understand that it was by Gen. McDowell's orders that my corps left the point where it was formed in order of battle at noon, and that this was a mistake, because when I had arrived near Manassas Junction, I was ordered by Gen. Pope to march by—

Gen. McDowell (interrupting)—The question is, what were my orders—not what were Gen. Pope's orders. I object to Gen. Pope's orders being brought in.

Gen. Sigel continued—I was ordered by Gen. Pope to march by New-Market to—

The Court interrupted Gen. Sigel, and instructed him to explain how he got back to where he started from, by order of Gen. McDowell.

Gen. McDowell said he should lose all the benefits of a cross-examination unless the answer was responsive to the question.

The Court decided that the answer was not responsive, and asked whether it was by Gen. McDowell's orders that the witness got back to where he started.

Gen. Sigel—About that I do not say anything.

Gen. McDowell—That is exactly what I want you to tell about.

Gen. Sigel.—I did not accuse Gen. McDowell of bringing me back to where I started from. I complained that I had to leave that point where I formed in line of battle, which was a mistake.

The Court.—If Gen. McDowell's orders did not bring you back to where you started, say so. If it was Gen. Pope's orders and not Gen. McDowell's that brought you back, you can state that.

Gen. Sigel.—I further understand that it was not by order of Gen. McDowell that I marched back to New Market. I ask the gentleman to make an explanation.

Gen. McDowell objected to any explanation, but insisted that he had a right to an answer to the question, and that any explanations were entirely out of order.

The Court again represented to Gen. Sigel that it was simply a question of fact whether the unnecessary orders referred to were given to him (Sigel) by Gen. McDowell, or not. The witness could answer "yes" or "no."

Gen. Sigel said that in consequence of the order of Gen. McDowell, he was exposed to be attacked on his flank, and had to form in line of battle.

The Court again instructed the witness to answer the question responsively.

Gen. Sigel commenced by saying that the question was in two parts.

Gen. McDowell again objected to this discussion and these explanations.

The Court decided that all objections must be reduced to writing, and that the verbal discussions were entirely out of order.

The discussion was continued at some length nevertheless.

Gen. McDowell then submitted in writing his objection to the witness being now allowed to explain his movements or qualify the evidence given in chief by making corrections concerning this evidence, at least until after he shall have answered explicitly and directly the cross interrogatory propounded to him.

After some further discussion the Court was cleared for deliberation.

On the reopening of the Court the Recorder announced that the first objection of Gen. McDowell was not well taken, as the question may refer to an order of Gen. Pope's. The second is not applicable to the point before the Court. The witness is directed to answer whether the countermarching made by him and the return from Manassas was by order of Gen. McDowell's, and if not by Gen. McDowell's orders, he will state by whose orders, in connection with Gen. McDowell's order, it was made.

A.—It was not by Gen. McDowell's orders alone. I marched by orders of Gen. McDowell toward Manassas, and formed in line of battle, and by orders of Gen. Pope I marched from near Manassas to New-Market.

The Court adjourned to to-morrow morning.

O., Jr.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 27.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel was continued, at length, to enable him to explain the inconsistency of his having returned to almost the same point he had started from while on the march toward Manassas.

Gen. Sigel urged that it was in compliance with Gen. Pope's orders that he had done so, those orders having directed him to march to Centreville by way of New-Market.

Gen. Sigel was asked if Gen. McDowell had not informed him, (Sigel,) at Buckland Mills, that the cavalry which had been sent forward under Gen. Buford had forced Gen. Longstreet to deploy his whole army between Salem and White Plains, thereby delaying his (Longstreet's) progress.

Gen. Sigel said that he did not remember.

Gen. Sigel was also questioned as to the reason of his advance still halting at Gainesville at 7½ o'clock in the morning, after having spent a whole night there.

Gen. Sigel answered that he had chosen this position because it contained plenty of water, and was easily defensible.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. T. Locke, called, as a witness by Gen. Porter: Was Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Porter's Staff. On the 27th of August, Drake de Kay brought an order from Gen. Pope, for Gen. Porter's Corps to march at 1 o'clock next morning, for Bristow Station. This order was received by Gen. Porter at about 10 o'clock P. M.

Witness was present when a report was made to Gen. Porter that the road was very much blocked up, and very bad in several places; orders were given by Gen. Porter to march at 3 o'clock next morning. Reveille was beaten between one and two. One portion of the corps had marched from seventeen to eighteen miles that day, and another portion from ten to twelve—had not stopped to take a meal that he was aware of.

The corps marched at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. One great difficulty encountered was the darkness of the night, and the next in moment, the obstructions of wagon trains along the road. The night was extremely dark, witness received very severe injuries groping about in the darkness. The corps marched as fast as they could under the circumstances. By circumstances he meant the darkness that prevailed, the obstructions along the road, and the great fatigue of the men when starting.

On the afternoon of the 29th witness had a conversation with Gen. McDowell. It came about in this way: witness had been sent by Gen. Porter to Gen. King with a message; Gen. McDowell was there. He sent his compliments to Gen. Porter, and said he was going to the right, and was going to take Gen. King with him, and that if he (Porter) had to fall back, he could do so on his (McDowell's) left.

The message from Gen. Porter to Gen. King was for the latter to remain where he was. Witness considered Gen. King as under Gen. Porter, at that time.

When he returned to Gen. Porter's corps, it was being formed in line of battle near the railroad. Gen. McDowell subsequently rode up and said.

"Porter, you are out too far already. This is no place to fight."

After a few moments' conversation, which witness did not hear, the two Generals rode off together.

Gen. Porter made great exertions on the morning of the 28th to clear the way so as to facilitate the march to Bristow Station.

On the evening of the 29th Capt. Pope, of Gen. Pope's Staff, arrived with orders for Gen. Porter to attack the enemy at once. This was between sundown and dark. Gen. Porter immediately forwarded an order to this effect, by witness, to Gen. Morell.

Another order was received at 3½ o'clock next morning for the corps to march to the battlefield. Gen. Porter sent to Gen. Morell to bring in his pickets.

Witness was cognizant of most of Gen. Porter's conduct, and noticed no indisposition to do his entire duty.

The character of the ground between Gen. Porter's right and Gen. McDowell's left, on the 29th, was a dense wood, which troops would have much difficulty in getting through.

EXAMINATION BY JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The act of moving commenced before daylight on the morning of the 28th. Cannot say how long, but some time before daylight.

The interview between Generals McDowell and Porter, on the railroad, was between twelve and one o'clock, on the 29th. The remark of Gen. McDowell he thought, was not a mere salutation.

Gen. Porter did not make the attack ordered through Capt. Pope. Gen. Morell moved up his troops, but did not make any attack. The reason he assigned was that he thought it was too late in the day to do so. The enemy were forming in line of battle. There was some skirmishing between the opposing forces.

Witness considered the remark of Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, on the railroad, on the afternoon of the 29th, tantamount to an order to fall back.

Capt. A. P. Martin, Chief of Gen. Morell's Division Artillery, called—

On the 29th of August, was present at a meeting between Gens. McDowell and Porter, on the railroad from Manassas to Gainesville. Gen. McDowell said:

"Porter, this is no place to fight a battle. You are out too far."

Witness went away, and heard nothing more of what was said. This was about 11 o'clock, he thought, on the 29th. The troops in the corps were at this time closing up, as he supposed, in line of battle. The movements of battle order were continued to a considerable extent after the above-mentioned conversation.

On the morning of the 28th, witness thought he heard reveille at one o'clock, so as to move at three. They moved out across a run that was in front of the camp, and halted there until daylight. They encountered considerable difficulty by getting stuck in the run, &c. Witness knew of no order by Gen. Porter for an attack. He (witness) received orders to get his artillery in position. The artillery firing of the enemy on the right was continued about half an hour, when it was silenced by our guns.

Major-Gen. Morell called—Was at Warrenton Junction on afternoon of Aug. 27; had marched from 17 to 19 miles that day; his troops were fatigued by previous marches on the Peninsula, &c. Was present with Gen. Porter on the evening of the 27th, when orders came from Gen. Pope to march at one o'clock next morning for Bristow Station. Gen. Porter said that in consequence of the condition of the troops he did not think they could make any better headway by moving at one o'clock than at three. He said to him (Morell) and other general officers present, to get ready to move at three. They moved about that time. If they had moved at one, the men would have to have been kept up all night. They encountered considerable difficulty on account of the darkness and the bad condition of a little stream in front of the camp. After starting at three, they made the best of their way to Bristow Station.

The Court here adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 27.

In the Porter Court-martial to-day the examination of Major-Gen. E. Morell was continued.

Gen. Morell said that he received about daybreak on the morning of the 30th of August, a dispatch from Gen. Porter, bidding him (Morell) to instantly withdraw his forces in the advance back to the main body of the corps.

This occurred whilst that portion of the Army o the Peninsula was on the march from Aquia Creek to form a junction with Gen. Pope.

Gen. Morell declared that Gen. Porter had always shown a willingness to coöperate with the other commanders and had managed his own corps with zeal and ability.

Col. Ruggles, Chief of the Staff of the Army of Virginia (not that of Gen. Pope as he desired particularly to state) was next examined.

Col. Ruggles was handed several orders which he (Ruggles) had written when chief of the Staff of the Army of Virginia, and after he had inspected the orders he pronounced them genuine.

The main point to which his evidence referred was the purpose of a private conversation between Gens. Pope and Porter, at the headquarters of the former, near Fairfax Court-house.

On being cross-questioned by the Judge Advocate as to the course of his feelings toward Gen. Pope, Col. Ruggles replied that though he was not absolutely hostile to Gen. Pope, he (Ruggles) should prefer never to serve again under his (Pope's) command.

The Funeral of Maj. Horgan, of the Irish Brigade.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held yesterday afternoon, at the suggestion of Ald. Farley, a series of resolutions, eulogistic of the late Maj. William Horgan, Eighty-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade, who fell in the late battle at Fredericksburgh, were passed; and it was resolved, in honor of the gallant command with which he had served, and nobly died, that the funeral expenses should be borne by the City. To this end, the arrangements were referred to the Committee on National Affairs, the members of which having consulted with the officers of Gen. Meagher's command, now in New-York, have taken charge of the funeral. The remains will be taken at 9 o'clock this morning from the head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade, No. 596 Broadway, to the City Hall, where they will be laid in state, and remain till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they will be borne to Calvary Cemetery, and interred in the ground appropriated by its trustees for the burial of the Catholic soldiers who fall in the present war. The friends of the deceased, and admirers of the command to which he belonged, as well as members of other military organizations in the City, are respectfully invited to join in the public ceremonies.

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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

Capron.—In this City, on 7th day morning, 12th month, 27th, William Orion, youngest son of Jacob and Jennie Capron, aged 2 years and two months.

Their friends are invited to attend the funeral on 2d day, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 1,168 Broadway.

Clark.—In Cornwall, on Thursday, Dec. 25, George G. Clark, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Demarest.—In this City, on Friday, 26th inst., Rev. Cornelius T. Demarest, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, in King-st.

Du Bois.—In Catskill, on Christmas morning, of diphtheria and croup, Sarah Frances, only child of Charles F. and Emily A. Du Bois, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, No. 298 West 43d-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Sunday,) at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Hovey.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. I. P. Jones, Wall-st., Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, George Hovey, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at the above place on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Mason.—In camp before Fredericksburgh, on the 18th inst., suddenly, Nehemiah Mason, Jr., Co. E, 14th New-York State Militia, aged 27 years and 10 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 296 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, also any members of the regiment who may at present be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

McLoughlin.—In this City, on Saturday, 27th inst., after an illness of several years' duration, Mrs. Johannah McLoughlin, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 135 Avenue C, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends, also those of her son, James D. McKinnon, and her daughter, Mrs. Frazer, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Smith.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec 27, after a protracted illness, Dr. S. Richard Smith, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, J. W. Robinson, and of his brother, Dr. A. H. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Wainwright Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place, on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. The remains will be taken to Dale Cemetery for interment.

Notice.—The members of the Young Men's Stonecutter's Association are requested to meet at No. 76 Prince-st., on Sunday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., to convey the remains of the late Maj. Wm. W. Horgan to their last resting place.

WANTED—A COPY OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, of July 6, 1855. Apply at the *Times* Office.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

FROM THE LADY OF ROBERT TURNER, ESQ., OF UNADILLA, N. Y.
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Gentlemen: Having been asked for an expression of my opinion as to the merits of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, I can say with the utmost confidence that I think it the best Cough Remedy I have ever known, and believe I owe my present existence to its wonderful curative powers, having at one time been brought very low by a distressing cough, accompanied with spitting of blood and other symptoms of that dread destroyer, Consumption. I tried many remedies without effect, until a resort to the Balsam was had, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, soon restored me to health.
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Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass near.

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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide on Board the Ship Francis B. Cutting.

THE SECOND MATE SHOT BY ONE OF THE CREW, AND ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 9 o'clock on Friday night a difficulty occurred on board the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, lying opposite Bedloe's Island, which resulted in the death of the second mate, named Thomas Hutchinson. The crew had been shipped that afternoon, and the ship was on the eve of taking her departure from this port to Liverpool when the melancholy occurrence took place. Henry Oliver, the sailor who committed the offence, was arrested by the Harbor Police soon after the affair took place, and held to await an investigation. The circumstances, as gathered from the officials who made the arrest, are as follows: A difficulty between Hutchinson and Oliver had occurred during the previous afternoon, while the vessel was getting ready for sea. In the course of the altercation Oliver had remarked that he would strike the second mate. At about 9 o'clock in the evening, the crew in the forecastle became quite boisterous, and Hutchinson, the deceased, as an officer of the ship, went down to see what was the trouble. When the latter arrived there, it is said that he began to abuse Oliver, who at this time was lying in his bunk, and the former repeated the taunts and threats used by him in the previous difficulty. During this altercation Hutchinson, it appears, struck Oliver several blows while the latter was in his berth. Oliver at once drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession, the balls taking effect in the head and body of the mate. The victim died almost immediately. Capt. Todd, with a posse of men, boarded the vessel, and took into custody the offender, and also the other members of the crew as witnesses.

The deceased was the third mate on the ship *Robert LaLane* at the time the Captain of the latter ship was murdered, and was, consequently, a principal witness, it will be remembered, in that important case. Mr. Waddie, the first mate of the *Francis B. Cutting*, was also a shipmate with, and friend of the unfortunate Capt. Bayer.

The body of Hutchinson was yesterday afternoon conveyed from the ship to the Coroner's office, where Coroner Wildey held an inquest. The following is the substance of all the material testimony in the case:

Charles Hunt, the cook of the ship, testified—That the mate struck the prisoner two or three times, and as soon as the last blow was given the report of a pistol was heard, and the mate was seen by witness to stagger and fall to the floor.

[A pistol was here shown to the witness, who pronounced it to be the one used by the prisoner.]

Henry Fields, a sailor upon the *Cutting*, sworn, deposed; Was in the forecastle at the time of the affray; there were four or five men in bed; the second mate came in and asked what the noise was for; the mate put his hand into the bunk of prisoner, but witness did not hear any remarks; the second mate struck prisoner; there was a man standing by the bunk, whom the mate shoved over; the second mate then put his hand again into the berth, when prisoner fired a pistol; the mate staggered and fell into witness' arms, exclaiming, "Oh, my God, I am shot;" a second shot was fired; there is a mark left on "bread barge;" witness ran aft and told the boy on the poop to set off a blue light or rocket; witness knew deceased for five years; he behaved well; he sailed with deceased three times before; deceased's reputation among sailors was good; prisoner was a little the worse for liquor; the mate took away all the knives of the men in the forenoon.

George Buss, a sailor on board the ship, testified as follows: He was lying in the bunk, when the second mate came in and ordered to be quiet, so that the men could go to sleep. The noise continued, when the mate came back; the prisoner used uncourteous language, to which the mate replied that if he would not be quiet, he (the mate) would knock his brains out; the prisoner retorted, when the mate struck him with his hand; two men, who stood by, fell back; when the second mate struck, the man drew his pistol and shot him.

Other testimony to the same effect was given by several additional witnesses, at the conclusion of which Coroner Wildey, in a brief and able charge, submitted the case to the Jury, who without retiring, immediately rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, Thomas Hutchinson, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of Henry Oliver, on the 26th day of December, 1862."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner Wildey made the usual examination of the prisoner. The latter stated that his name is Henry Oliver, twenty-five years of age, born in Ireland, residing at No. 72 Cherry-street, and by occupation a Seaman.

In answer to the question whether he had anything to say, relative to the charge of murder preferred against him, the prisoner said:

"The second mate struck me and I fired. He had been abusing the men all the afternoon, and I had asked the mate to let me go ashore, if there was going to be any difficulty, but he would not let me. The revolver was one that I was intending to take to Liverpool for a friend. It was not mine. The second mate struck me three or four times with a piece of wood of some sort."

The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs, by Coroner Wildey, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Hutchinson is represented by those who have known him for some years past, as having been a man of a violent and tyrannical nature toward those who were under him on board a ship. He was about 28 years of age, and a native of this country. His remains are detained by the authorities, in order that his friends may claim them for burial. Any information respecting them may be had at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre street.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since Dec. 24:

Lord & Taylor	$100 00
Cooper & Co.	25 00
Workmen of the Northfield Knife Company, Northfield, Conn	20 00
Cash (check)	5,000 00
	$5,145 00
Previously reported	102,438 97
Total receipts in Cash	$107,583 97

A. A. LOW, Treasurer,
No. 31 Burling-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Changes Among the Police.—The following are the changes made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments.*—John Kane, to the Sixth Precinct; Jacob Mosbach, Simon Bierns, Phillip Miller and John McPherson, to the Eighth; Edward Treacey, to the Ninth; Wm. L. Arnold and August Herseman, to the Eleventh; Francis Cusick, to the Thirteenth; John Main and Patrick Hughes, to the Fourteenth; Patrick Keenan, Robert B. Pitcairn and John W. Browning, to the Fifteenth; Wm. McGivney, to the Sixteenth; Wm. S. Jackson and John L. Morrell, to the Eighteenth; Richard H. B. Hawks, to the Twenty-seventh; Samuel M. Thorn and August Browning, to the Twenty-ninth.

Resignations.—Patrick Gavagan, of the Second, and John W. Rooney, of the Fifth.

Arrest of a Hotel Thief.—Officer Dymond, of the Broadway Squad, yesterday took into custody John Jones, a man who is well known to the Police as a hotel thief. He was found in one of the rooms of the St. Nicholas Hotel; and when the Police entered the apartment for the purpose of making the arrest, they found the accused busily engaged in reading a newspaper. The trunks in the room were found all broken open and the contents scattered around the floor. Nothing was found upon the prisoner, however, except some skeleton keys and a few other burglar's instruments. Jones was taken before Alderman Hall, at the Tombs, and there held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

Redemption of Postage Stamps.—Daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. the Post-Office is crowded by persons applying for the redemption of the old postage stamps, which they have in their possession. Holders of receipts for the following numbers of packages of stamps will receive orders for the amounts allowed, upon application at the office: 15, 36, 62, 64, 65, 70, 81, 86, 99, 104, 105, 106, 112, 113, 118, 119, 121, 125, 126, 127, 130, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 123, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188.

A Murderer Pardoned.—James Larkin, who was convicted of a murder committed by him on the 27th day of August, 1858, in the Sixth Ward, and sentenced to imprisonment for life on the 24th day of December following, has been pardoned by Gov. Morgan, after a service of four years in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and is now at large. At the time of the commission of the offence, Larkin was the leader of a "Dead Rabbit Club," and the murder created quite a sensation in this City.

Court of General Sessions.—In this Court, yesterday, the Recorder passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted: Charles F. Gay, for an assault with a dangerous weapon; Penitentiary one year. Jacob Picmini, for grand larceny; State Prison two years. Johannes Benjamin, for petit larceny from the person; City Prison thirty days. The Court then adjourned for the term.

A Church Robbed.—At a late hour on Friday night, the St. Nicholas Church, at the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first-street, was entered by some burglars, who stole therefrom several pieces of plate belonging to the communion service. The Police have as yet been unable to obtain any clue to the depredators.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Dec. 26:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 19	125	247	372
Admitted to Dec. 26	37	10	47
Discharged, cured or relieved	40	13	53
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	119	241	360

Males, 341; females, 19.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Military Promenade Concert.—At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Monday evening, a grand promenade concert will be given by the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The music will be by Grafulla's Band, and will consist of pieces by the most celebrated masters.

GEN. CURTIS' DEPARTMENT.

The Duties of Provost-Marshals Defined.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
Office of the Provost-Marshal-General,
St. Louis, Dec. 18, 1862.

General Orders No. 1.—I. Provost-Marshals within this department will be governed by the following instructions:

They are referred to General Orders No. 23, Department of the Missouri, current series, for important regulations as to their practice.

II. They will arrest and send to St. Louis all persons belonging to or enlisted in the Confederate service, found within this Department. It is represented that there are many persons, officers and privates, at large, who do, or claim to belong, to the rebel army. This is contrary to the orders of the Major-General Commanding, and such persons should at once be sent forward under guard. This is not to apply to persons who have voluntarily surrendered, and taken the oath of allegiance before proper authorities.

III. Provost-Marshals will arrest and take evidence against all persons guilty of disloyal conduct, such as giving aid and encouragement to the rebellion, including those

1. Who act as spies, and carry on secret correspondence with rebels in arms.

2. Who furnish supplies to the rebels, whether arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, horses, forage, money, or other material aid. All such property actually being used in that way will be seized and reported at once to Col. B. G. Farrar, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers, at St. Louis.

3. Who encourage the rebellion, by speaking, writing, or publishing any disloyal sentiments, or induce the same in others.

4. Persons in arms against the Government, and those guilty of murder, robbery, theft, pillage, and marauding; and all persons who, in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, encourage disloyalty in others, and oppress Union men.

IV. There is a class of pretended loyal men who, while they have not joined the rebel army, have encouraged their relatives and neighbors to go, and who uphold and support them by secret communications and sending money, clothing, and other assistance; and who associate with men who have been disloyal from the first, and with known sympathisers with the rebellion. These men, while pretending that they are better Union men than those charged with the control of the Government, constantly denounce the Government, and all who sustain its policy and measures, as enemies of the Union and of the country; such conduct and language gives strong support and encouragement to those actively engaged in the rebellion, producing the belief in their minds that they have a strong and growing party in the North, by whose agency eventually they will be able to divide the country permanently; and strengthens and prolongs the efforts of the rebels. Men are not entitled to the protection of the Government, when their every-day conduct shows that they look for its overthrow with hope and pleasure. They choose to range themselves with the enemies of the Government, and will be treated accordingly. They will be arrested, the evidence taken against them, and be proceeded against as criminals.

V. Arms and ammunition will be taken from disloyal men above mentioned, and reported to Col. B. G. Farrar, at St. Louis.

VI. Persons found harboring or concealing spies, rebel soldiers or officers, marauders and other criminals, will be treated as parties to the crimes, and circumstances may make their failing to give information to the military authorities as gross an act of disloyalty as their active efforts to conceal.

VII. Provost-Marshals will arrest notoriously bad and dangerous men, where peace and safety require it, though no specific act of disloyalty can be proven against them; and such may be put under bonds, imprisoned, or required to leave the State.

VIII. And also disloyal preachers who have disgraced their profession by encouraging others to rebel, while they have committed no other disloyal act. The Government has always given liberal exemption to this class, and if they now in return oppose it in the way of their calling, they should be dealt with as rebellious and disloyal men, and expelled from the State.

IX. The good of society and the safety of the Government require that, during the rebellion, offences such as those spoken of above should be tried and punished by military power. Many offences which in time of peace are civil offences, become in time of war military offences, and are to be tried by a military tribunal, even in places where civil tribunals exist. While treason, as a distinct offence, is defined by the Constitution, and must be tried by Courts duly constituted by law, yet certain acts of treasonable character, such as carrying information to the enemy, acting as spies, &c., are military offences, triable by military tribunals, and punishable by military authority. It is a well established principle that insurgents, not militarily organized under the laws of the State, predatory partisans and guerrilla bands are not legitimately in arms, and the military name and garb which they have assumed cannot give a military exemption to the crimes which they may commit. They are, in a legal sense, mere freebooters and banditti.

X. It will be the duty, therefore, of Provost Marshals, who, upon evidence, find persons guilty of serious crimes above set out, to send them forward to St. Louis, with the evidence against them, and upon charges preferred.

XI. Provost Marshals will arrest persons guilty of discouraging enlistments in the service of the Government, including those opposing the enrollment ordered by the Governor, and persons guilty of exciting dissatisfaction among our troops, and of inducing persons to desert, and also those persons found selling liquor to soldiers, in any city or town, near any camps, or at any other place, and also persons interfering with the execution of any military orders or regulations issued by competent authority.

XII. It having been ordered on the 3d of February, 1862, that no one should be employed on any railroad who had not taken the oath of allegiance, and who also was not loyal, it is the duty of Provost-Marshals to ascertain that all officers, directors and employes of all railroads have taken the oath and are loyal, and to arrest all concerned in violation of said order; and it having been ordered by the Major-General commanding the Department, that no disloyal persons shall command or be employed upon any steamboat or vessel, it is made the duty of all officers to report to the headquarters of the Department any violation of said order; and any owner or commander of any such boat or vessel violating said order, will be liable to be tried for such disobedience.

XIII. On the 4th of December, 1861, Major-Gen. Halleck, commanding this Department, in General Orders relating to Provost-Marshals, declared that it was the province of the military authorities to execute the act of Congress that had then been passed confiscating the slaves of rebels which had been used in aiding the rebellion, and he forewarned disloyal slave owners in these words, that "should Congress extend this penalty to the property of all rebels in arms, or giving aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy, such provisions will be strictly enforced."

On the 5th of December, 1862, an order was issued by the War Department, directing that the Provost-Marshal General should proceed to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, below mentioned.

And on the 24th of September, 1862, in General Orders, No. 139, of the War Department, a proclamation by the President of the United States was published for the information and government of the army, and all concerned, in which the 9th and 10th sections of said act of Congress were set out as follows:

After quoting these sections at length, the order proceeds:

By which order of the War Department, it was published to the army, and all concerned, that the President did enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey, and inforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And whereas there are large numbers of slaves in this Department that belonged to rebels in arms, and disloyal men who have given them aid and countenance by such acts and conduct as are above specified; and there are in said States a large number of men who defy said Act of Congress and order of the War Department, by pursuing and attempting to hold as slaves those who, by said act of Congress, are declared to be free of their servitude, and captives of War; and as captives are entitled to full protection to their persons from all enemies of the Government and opposers of the law:

XIV. Now, all Provost Marshals within this Department are hereby commanded to protect the freedom and persons of all such captives or emancipated slaves, against all persons interfering with or molesting them, and they will arrest all persons guilty of such conduct.

XV. And whereas, it is represented to the Major-General Commanding, that the slaves of disloyal men, emancipated by said act of Congress, are kept imprisoned and confined in both the public and private jails, but not upon criminal charges, it is hereby made the duty of Provost-Marshals to examine into all such cases, and report the facts to the Provost-Marshal General.

XVI. And all persons disobeying any proper order of a Provost-Marshal, in relation to emancipated slaves, will be arrested, the evidence taken against them, and tried for violation of military orders.

XVII. And that loyal men may not be interferred with in their rights, whenever slaves seek protection, under circumstances provided for in said Act of Congress, it shall be the duty of all Provost-Marshals to take evidence as to the facts; and upon ascertaining that the slave is one of the class emancipated and protected by said 9th and 10th sections of said law, the Provost-Marshal will give to such slave a paper, signed by himself, in the following form:

In pursuance to General Order No. 1, of the Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri, dated St. Louis, Dec. 18, 1862, and in obedience to the order of the War Department, made 24th September, 1862, I have ascertained that ——, a negro, —— color, —— size, aged about —— years, is to be considered and treated as a captive of war, and as such is entitled to the protection of all officers of the United States.

Given by me at ——, in the County of ——, State of ——, the —— day of ——, 186—.

The blanks in said paper to be carefully filled up, so as to state the name, sex, color, size, and age of the negro, and the place where given. It shall be signed by the officer executing the same, and delivered to such negro, and upon the paper, or annexed to it, should be stated the names of the witness or witnesses, upon whose testimony such paper is granted, and the place of residence; and no negro holding such paper shall be deprived of it against his will.

Said act of Congress provides as follows:

Sec. 9. 1st. As to persons hereafter engaged in rebellion against the United States.

2d. And as to persons who shall in any way give aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Their slaves shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves, under the following circumstances:

1st. Slaves escaping from *such persons*, and taking refuge within the lines of the army.

2d. Slaves captured from *such persons*.

3d. Slaves deserted by *such persons*, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States.

4th. Slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States.

XVIII. Any negro designated in such writing given by a Provost-Marshal will, by persons in the military service of the Government, be regarded as emancipated by said Act of Congress; but no person in military service will regard such paper as justifying him to decide on the validity of the claim of any slaveholder to the service or labor of his slave.

XIX. By said order of the War Department attention was called to an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-Martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

This and all other rules and articles of war, should be sustained by Provost-Marshals, who are specially assigned to duty for the purpose of maintaining the laws of war and the peace of society.

The foregoing rules and regulations are made,
By command of Major-Gen. CURTIS.
F. A. Dick, Lieut.-Colonel and Provost-Marshal General, Department of the Missouri.

A Striking Prediction—What was Foretold of the American Union Eighty Years Ago.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger*, printed in London, (reprinted in New-York,) in 1801, may be found the following predictions of the present war in this country.

The writer, who was an officer in the British service during the Revolution, was entertained at dinner by some of the American officers just before he left this country at the close of the war. Referring to this occasion, he writes:

"I shall here relate a conversation that took place at Gen. Dickerson's table before a large company, and an opinion which I gave relative to the future destiny of the government of that country, (the United States,) and I am of opinion that the state of affairs there is rapidly hastening a dissolution of the United States. At that time (1783) when peace had been concluded but a few weeks, I was of that opinion and remember well, when Gen. Dickerson asked me my opinion of the government and of its stability, I communicated my thoughts in nearly the following words:

Sir, as long as Gen. Washington and the other principal military characters and leading men in Congress, who have brought about this revolution, are alive, the Government will remain as it is, united; but when all of you are in your graves, there will be wars and rumors of wars in this country; there are too many interests in it for them to remain united under one Government. Just as this war commenced you were going to fight among yourselves, and would have fought had not the British interfered. You then united against us, but one of these days the Northern and Southern powers will fight as vigorously against each other as they have against the British. This country, when its population shall be completed, is large enough for three great empires, bounded by the North River, the Great Potamack and the Mississippi rivers. But such a defection will not happen for a very long period of time, until the inhabitants of that country (the West and Southwest) become numerous and powerful; *the Northern and Southern powers will first divide and contend in arms.* I remember perfectly well Gen. Dickerson's reply to my opinion: 'God forbid that I should ever live to see that day, but I am afraid that there may be some just grounds for your opinions.'

I will risk a further opinion relative to America: should I live to a good old age, I am confident that I shall hear of the Northern and Southern powers in America waging war with each other; when one party will solicit assistance from France, the other from Great Britain. It will then depend on the judgment of those men, who at that period may be at the head of the French and British Councils, whether they will interfere or not in American disputes. In my humble opinion, it would be better for both countries to let them settle the matter amongst themselves."

On a subsequent page, Hanger predicts that when the South and West shall be settled from the Ohio to the Mississippi, the attention of the Americans will be attracted to the conquest of Mexico.

W. P. B,

New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

The Busy Times in the Western Department.—Col. J. C. Wood, who was on Gen. Fremont's Staff when that officer was in command of the Western Department, with his headquarters at St. Louis, was on the stand in the McKinstry Court-Martial, a few days since. The following is part of his testimony:

"Question—Can you give some idea of the pressure of business in the Western Department, in the Summer and Fall of 1861?

Answer—I can. Our habits at headquarters were to rise at daylight and work well into the night; after returning from Cairo, and before taking the field—between the 1st of August and 26th of September—Gen. Fremont never left the premises to my recollection but once, and that was to attend a review at Benton Barracks. It was common for Maj. McKinstry to be at the headquarters at 11 or 12 o'clock at night, on Department business, and in one or two instances, I remember of his being there until 1 or 2 o'clock at night. Capt. Kelton's hour to report to Gen. Fremont was six o'clock in the morning. Our headquarters were besieged by Colonels of volunteer regiments applying for arms, clothing, equipments and transportation. The Missouri State authorities failed to render to the General Commanding any assistance, which threw upon him the burden of raising and commissioning and supplying the Missouri volunteers. There was a want of funds at his office, and officers could not get their pay. The three months men were clamorous for their pay, and refused to reënlist. Major McKinstry arranged to borrow some money, but such was the scarcity of funds that it was paid out to the men in sums of ten dollars each on account; officers receiving $30 on account. The three months men wanted clothing, and there was none to give them. Dispatches to the East to the Quartermaster General for supplies failed to procure them, the answer being that they had not enough there for their army. It was at that time the Quartermaster General appealed to the people for blankets to supply the wants of the volunteers. Cincinnati was put under contribution for clothing. The services of the Chicago War Committee were tendered and accepted by Gen. Fremont to aid in supplying volunteers, Major McKinstry being entirely unable to procure in St. Louis or in the East needful supplies for all the volunteers. As a measure of relief, Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, was authorized to contract in Boston for clothing for the Iowa volunteers. At that time Government was resupplying the Army of the Potomac, and was consequently our competitor in the Eastern markets. Every man in St. Louis who could work in leather was employed. Every man and firm who dealt in clothing were laid under contribution to contribute shirts, drawers, pants, socks and blouses. We could not procure at any price a supply of Fall overcoats, and only a small supply of blankets. The army under Gen. Fremont took the field without overcoats. Major McKinstry was then unable to procure transportation, as both wagons and harness had not been supplied. Ambulances he could not get at any price, and Dr. Buell, of the Sanitary Commission, reported that he found only one ambulance in the Western Department. Four hundred and fifty wagons, sent from the Department at Washington, came without harnesses. The troops had to be sent to all exposed points with every possible dispatch, and I remember one regiment from Iowa were compelled to take cotton trousers and a shirt of jeans, because the St. Louis market had been swept of all woolen goods. I could multiply these instances, if necessary.

Atrocious Murder in Tennessee.

A CLERGYMAN ASSASSINATED AT WHITE'S CREEK BY MARAUDERS IN DISGUISE.

The Nashville *Union* gives particulars of the robbery and murder of Rev. Jefferson Wagner, a clergyman of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by a party of men dressed in the costume of Federal soldiers:

"Seven men, mounted on horses and dressed as soldiers, crossed the river and passed the pickets on the Louisville Branch pike between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday night, giving the countersign at both places. They informed the pickets that they were going out on a scouting expedition.

At about 11 o'clock in the evening they arrived at the residence of Rev. Jefferson Wagner, on the Brick Church pike, seven miles from the city, and demanded his money, threatening his life. He went to the bed where his invalid wife was lying, got his money, which was concealed there, amounting to about $400, and gave it to them. They then started to leave, but upon getting to the gate one of them called to Mr. Wagner to know where his horse was. Mr. Wagner informed them that he did not know.

More threats were made, and Mr. Wagner went to the kitchen to arouse his negro man to see whether he could find the horse. But he was not there. As this was going on, the daughter of Mr. Wagner, a young lady, came to the door with a lighted candle, when one of the party, in a very harsh manner, commanded her to give him the candle, and go back into the house. A few minutes afterward she heard the report of a pistol, and subsequently heard the party go off. She was under the impression that she heard her father's voice with the retiring party, and firmly believed that they had taken him off a prisoner. Two hours and a quarter afterward she heard a knock at a door, when she demanded to know if it was her father who was there, when the negro man informed her that her father was killed, and was then lying in the kitchen. He had been shot in the chin, just below the mouth, the ball taking fatal effect.

The alarm was given, and the neighbors came to the house. One of them, Judge Whitworth, went directly to the nearest pickets, about a mile from Nashville, and, upon inquiry, ascertained that the party had but a short time previous to that, passed that point on their return to the city. It has also been ascertained that they passed the pickets at the river. This occurred an hour or two before daylight.

The daughter of the murdered man says they were all dressed as soldiers, all with sky blue overcoats on except one, who wore a black coat, and appeared to be an officer.

The assassins, after leaving Mr. Wagner's, went to the residence of Mr. Enoch Cunningham, woke him up, gained admittance into his house, and threatened to shoot him if he did not give up his papers and money. He gave them all the money he had. From there they went to the residence of Mr. John Cartwright, but were refused admittance, when, failing to force the door, they fired at the windows. They then went to the residence of another gentleman on a similar errand.

Gen. Bragg's Apology.

The following communication is Gen. Bragg's apology for the violation of our flag of truce below Nashville on the 13th inst.:

Headquarters Army of Tennesse,
Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1862.

General: I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., in regard to the capture of three of your vedettes, under circumstances apparently implying disrespect to the "flag" sent by you.

Prior to the receipt of your letter, I had ordered an investigation of the case. From the report now before me, I am satisfied and desire to assure you, that the party effecting the capture was wholly unaware that a "flag" had passed, and was acting under orders issued the day previous. It had left Lavergne at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and pursued a circuitous route, coming upon the vedettes after the passage of the flag.

I take pleasure in informing you that I have ordered the men to be returned to your lines, together with their equipments, arms, &c.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding United States forces, Nashville, Tenn.

West Virginia.

The following telegraphic dispatch appears in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*:

Washington, Dec. 24, 1862.

A. W. Campbell: We saw the President again to-day. Believe all is well concerning the new State.
JACOB B. BLAIR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27, 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	102⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	91½
1,500	Trea. 73.10 p. ct. Notes	101⅝
15,000	do	101⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96
1,000	Mich. St. 6s '78	105
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	52¾
10,000	do	53
14,000	Mo. St. 6s, Iss. to H. & St J. ex.J.c.	82
1,200	Buf. N.Y.&E.1 M	95
3,000	Hud. R. 1st M	117
3,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	111⅛
10,000	Hud. R. 3d M	105
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B	98
20,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	117
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mg.	93¼
3,000	Ill. Cent RR Bds.	112
7,000	Al.&T. H. 2d Mpf.	86
5,000	do	85¾
12,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	71½
30,000	Chi.&NW. As. Bd	63
20,000	Chi. &NW. 2d M	34½
10,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	60
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	81
4,000	M. & P.D.C. 1st M.	106
2,000	P.F.W.&C. 1st M.	110
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	95
1,500	P.F.W.&C.3d M.	70½
10	Bank State of N. Y.	97
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	95
100,000	Amer. Gold	131⅞
60,000	do	132
100	Penn. Coal Co s60	117
50	do	118½
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	12¾
25	New-Jersey Zinc	95
100	Mil.&Pra.Du Chn.R	34
100	Mil.&Pra.DnC2dPrf	82
100	Pac. M. St. Co	135½
50	do	135⅝
100	do s10	135
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	103½
34	do	103¾
1200	Erie Railway	62½
100	do s10	62½
50	do b30	62⅝
200	Erie R. Pref.	94⅞
400	do	95
500	Hudson River R.	77
100	do	76⅞
18	Michigan Central R.	91½
200	do	91¾
700	Harlem Railroad	22½
150	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	40⅞
100	do	41
100	do b15	41⅛
450	M. So. & N. I.G.Sk.	83
50	Panama R. ex div.	165
50	Ill. Central R. S.	78⅞
450	do	79
2500	Clev. & Pitt. R.	49½
400	do	49⅜
500	do s60	49⅜
300	do b30	50
300	do	49⅞
50	Gal. & Chi. R. b30	83
200	do	82¾
50	do	82⅞
400	Clev. & Tol. R.	72¾
400	do.	72⅞
800	do	73
400	do	73⅛
60	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	82
250	do	82⅛
100	Chi, Bur. & Quin.R	88
10	Pitts.Ft.W.&Chi R.	54
150	Alton&Ter.Haute R	25½
50	do	25⅝
71	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	48½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	96½
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛
35,000	do	96¼
5,000	U. S. D. Ns	127
6,500	do	126⅞
3,000	Trea. 73.10 ₱ ct. Notes, Indorsed	100½
500	do	101¾
10,000	Mo. State 5s	53¼
2,000	do	53⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53⅞
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	104
1,200	B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.	95
6,000	Pits.,Ft.W&Clm.	110
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d	95½
22,500	do	96
4,000	P.,F.W.&C.3d M.	71
10,000	A.&T.H.Inc.Bds.	72⅝
1,000	do	73
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4m	75½
37,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	34
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st m	100
59,000	Amer. Gold s30	132½
35,000	do	132⅝
20,000	do b30	132⅜
400	Erie Railway Pref.	95¼
300	do	95⅜
100	do s10	95
300	do b3	95¼
50	Pac. M. St Co s30	135
100	do b30	136
150	do	135¾
50	do b30	135¾
300	do	135½
50	do	135⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	104¼
50	do s10	104¼
600	do	104⅜
500	do b30	104½
30	do	104½
300	do s3	104¼
1,000	Harlem R.	23
500	Harlem R. Pref	54
100	do s60	53¾
125	Erie Railway	63¼
800	do	63⅛
300	do	63⅜
100	do s15	63⅜
600	do s3	63⅜
600	Hudson R. R.	77½
500	do	77¼
500	do b10	77¼
100	do b30	77¼
100	do b30	78¼
50	do	78
50	do	78⅛
250	Alt. & T. Haute R.	27
300	Alt.,&T. H. 2d Pref.	49
100	Reading R	76½
100	do	76
425	Mich. Central R.	92¼
1050	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	43
400	do	42⅞
100	do b10	42⅞
500	do	42¾
50	do	42⅝
100	Mich.So. &N.I.G.S.	83¾
50	do	83⅝
100	do b10	83¾
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79⅛
350	do	79¾
500	Ill. Cen. Can. B. Scr.	60
1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	50½
50	do	50¼
300	do	50⅝
350	Gal. & Ch.R. ex.div.	80¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	73¾
100	do	73⅞
600	do b30	74
500	do	74
200	do b10	74
200	Chi. & R. I.	82½
350	do	82¾
100	do b30	83
50	Pits., Ft. W. & C. R.	54½
250	do	54¾
50	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 2d Pref'd	82

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	132⅝
40,000	do	132½
25,000	U. S. D. N.	126¼
250	Cumb. Coal Prf	12½
100	Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	133½
50	do	135⅛
200	do	135½
75	do	135⅝
500	do	135½
2000	Erie R R. s30	62⅞
1000	do	63
500	do s30	63
1100	do s30	63¼
800	do	63⅛
1200	do	63¼
1200	N. Y. Cen. R	103⅝
300	Hudson River R. b10	78
800	do	78
100	Harlem Railroad	22½
450	Michigan Cent. R	92¼
1400	Mich. Southern R	42
2100	do	42⅛
500	do	42⅜
1550	do	43
250	Cleve. & Pitts. R	50½
3200	do	50¼
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	83¼
100	Clev. & Tol. R	73⅝
100	Chic. & R. Isl.	82¼

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	132½
10,000	do bnwk.	132⅝
30,000	do	132⅝
25,000	do	132½
10,000	U. S. D. N's	126⅞
115,000	do	127
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	53¼
250	Pacific M. S. Co	135½
1150	Erie Railway	63¼
150	Erie Railway Pref.	95¼
200	Harlem R	22⅝
1500	M. Southern R	42¾
50	do	42⅞
300	M. So. Guar. Stock	83⅝
200	Ill. Central R.	79⅞
100	do	79⅞
1100	Clev. & Pitts. R	50¼
750	Gal. & Chic. R	80⅝
850	Clev. & Toledo R	74⅜
250	Ter. & Alton R	27
50	do	26⅞

Saturday, Dec. 27—P.M.

The Stock Exchange was exceedingly buoyant in demand to-day, and excited, and rapidly on the advance in prices. The business of the day was large, especially on the speculation Railway Shares, which are 1½@2 per cent higher than on Friday; the bidding for the Railway Bonds was also at higher figures, under numerous orders, distributed throughout the list, for investment as well as on speculation. The market appeared to be wholly relieved of the apprehension that a sudden change of financial policy at Washington might distress or embarass the movements in Money in Wall-street after New Year's day. Loans on demand were again easy at 6 per cent and the offerings, in this way, by lenders in advance of the wants of the Brokers. The following were the closing prices at 4 o'clock, after great activity at both the Old and Public Boards.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102¼	102½	Harlem	22	23
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	101¼	101½	Harlem Pref.	53	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	126½	127	Mich. Central	91½	91⅞
Gold Coin	131⅞	132¼	Mich. Southern	40⅞	42¾
N. Y. Central	103¾	104	Mich. Guarant'd	82⅞	83½
Erie	62¼	63¼	Illinois Central	78¾	79⅞
Erie Preferred	94⅞	95¼	Pittsburgh	48⅞	50⅞
Hudson	76¾	78	Galena ex. d.	82½	80½
Pacific Mail	135¾	135½	Toledo	72¼	74⅜
Panama	170	170	Rock Island	81⅝	82¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Metropolitan	104½
Merchants'	88	East River	91
Mechanics'	107½	Market	91
Union	106	Nassau	98
America	113	Shoe and Leather	100½
Butchers' & Drovers'	118	Continental	90
State of New-York	97	St. Nicholas	92
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	89
Mercantile	119	Importers & Traders	102
American Exchange	95	Park	100
Bank of N. America	94	New-York Exchange	95
Irving	79		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102	T. H. & A. seconds pref.	85¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	115½	Chi.&N.W.G'n Bay ext.	86
Erie firsts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	86
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88
Erie thirds, '83	109	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	63
Erie fourths, '80	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34
Erie fifths, '88	97½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Buff.,N.Y. & E. 1sts, '85	95½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	114
Hudson firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Hudson seconds s.f., '85	114¼	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80⅞
Hudson thirds, '75	105	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	106
Hudson Con., '67	98	Gal. & Chic. firsts	110½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	107	Chi. & R. I. firsts	111
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	113¼	N. J. Cen. firsts	112
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	116½	N. J. Cen. seconds	108
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	117⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 3ds.	70½
M. S. & N. Ind. s.f.	102⅝	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	111¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
St.L.,Al. & T. H. 1sts	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	74

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $553,335 57, (including for Customs, $98,000;) payments, $818,019 44; balance, $8,132,133 58.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Dec. 11	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Etna	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M. 1:45 P. M. 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AT A MEETING OF THE CLA[illegible] OF Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Dr. [illegible] was called to the chair.

It was resolved that A. E. Jenner, Dr. Everhart and Dr. Fox be appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the class toward Prof. Taylor, for the invitation extended the students of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, to visit, with himself and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, and the public institutions situated thereon.

The following resolutions were therefore unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in Professor Taylor we recognize the honorable gentleman, the kind and considerate physician, and in his character as teacher, all that tends to elevate the medical profession, and bring it up to that high, moral and social position, which we hope to see each student attain who shall attend upon the lectures at this College.

Resolved, That in our meanderings this day, we have cause to thank Professor Taylor for his earnest and untiring devotion to this class, which has always received such high consideration at his hands, and that his uniform kindness and attention are but characteristic of each member of the Faculty of this College in their efforts to teach.

Resolved, That with feelings of pride we shall ever look back upon this day, as our more than Merry Christmas, and wish Prof. Taylor and family the recompense we feel ourselves unable to bestow.

Resolved, That the care of the orphan, the protection of the pauper, and the correction of the misguided and erring are among the noble and praiseworthy institutions of this great City, and deserves the support and coöperation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That Simeon Draper, President, Isaac Bell, Secretary, Moses H. Grinnell, James B. Nicholson, Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, deserve unbounded praise for the devotion shown to the cause with which these Institutions stand connected, and the earnest manner in which they discharge the duties made incumbent upon them.

Resolved, That this class tender its warmest thanks for the attention received from the Commissioners, and express an earnest desire that each returning Christmas may find their labors of love and mercy rewarded; and that, when they shall finally be gathered home, they may hear the welcome plaudit: "You have been faithful over a few things; I will make you ruler over many."

Resolved, That these proceedings be published, and a copy be handed to Prof. Taylor and the Commissioners of Public Charity and Correction.

A. E. JENNER,
E. D. EVERHART,
PHILIP FOX, } Committee.

BEAUTIFUL FACES—WHAT IS THE MEANing of long noses, short noses, straight noses, crooked noses, sharp noses, blunt noses? And what is indicated by thick lips, thin lips, compressed lips, loving lips? What about laughing eyes, piercing eyes, blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes? What of chins broad, narrow, long, and retreating? What if the mouth be large or small? And what is indicated by light hair, dark hair, red hair, straight hair, or curly hair? And of the skin—be it soft, smooth and fair? or be it freckled, dark or rough? Why all these different conditions, and what do they mean? Will PHYSIOGNOMY reveal the true character? Is it possible to alter, change and improve the features? These and other questions answered in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. Only $1 a year. January Number now ready. Ask your newsman for it, or send to FOWLER and WELLS, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, Walter Paton Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
First Cabin, from $110 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food $55
Steerage, with superior accommodations $35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW Saturday Jan. 3
ETNA Saturday Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday Jan. 17
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin $100 | Steerage $40
First cabin to London 105 | Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris 115 | Steerage to Paris 48
First cabin to Hamburg 110 | Steerage to Hamburg 45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. Fiske, 260 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. Wenke, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Augustus F. Lee, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
Jos. P. Cooper, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1877. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent. bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of the above (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) road are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.
E. R. MEADE.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent. excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1863, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISHing to sell before the close of the year, are invited to offer it to WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A DAIRY OF milk of four or five cans, of forty quarts each. Three and one-half cents per quart will be paid until April 1, and payments punctual. Inquire at Sour's Hotel, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

GORILLA AND MAN—WITH ENGRAVINGS.—What are the differences, in body and mind? See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 10 cents. Ask your newsman, or send to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

DR. DIO LEWIS—HIS PORTRAIT, PHRENOLOGY, Biography and Gymnastics, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only $1 a year; 10 cents a number. Newsmen have it.

MASON JONES—HIS PHRENOLOGY, WITH portrait, in the January PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT EIGHTEEN, SIXTEEN AND FOURTEEN CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,

the stock of one of the largest manufacturers,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 153 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, each day. The stock consists in part of

CORAL FULL AND ONE-HALF SETS,
MOSAIC AND TORQUOISE,
SUPERB STONE CAMEO,
ORIENTAL GARNET AND PEARL,
HYACINTHE AND AMETHYST,
LADIES' ENAMELED AND
DIAMOND WATCHES,
CHATELAINES AND VEST CHAINS,

And all the newest and latest style of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Ladies, Chatelaines, Vest Chains, and Ladies' Diamond and Enameled Watches. Every article is warranted the finest 18, 16, and 14 carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to ladies to examine the goods, which will be on exhibition at the salesroom on MONDAY, 29th inst. Sale positive, without any reserve.

The above is the largest sale of elegant first-class Jewelry that has ever been made in this city, and the public are invited to examine them on MONDAY, 29th inst.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

ALSO, A SMALL COLLECTION BY MR. ROSSITER,
BY D. W. IVES & CO.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock,
At the Institute of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing the sale of the private collection of a well-known connoisseur of this City, we would state that all the pictures were purchased from the artists themselves, being principally painted to order, and form an exceedingly rare combination of examples, by such distinguished artists as William Hart, Church, J. C. Brown, Innes, Van Beest, Kensett, Edwin Weite, Coutourier, Delissard, Rondel, J. D. Blondel, Warren, Inman, Nehlig, Hall, Paul Weber, Sommer, G. L. Brown and others.

We have also been favored with instructions to sell, at the same time,

TWENTY PAINTINGS BY MR. ROSSITER, being the latest productions of this distinguished artist's pencil.

On exhibition, and catalogues ready the day and evening before sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
By HENRY WOOD & CO.,

PEREMPTORY SALE—GREEK SLAVE,

On MONDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,

A PERFECT COPY OF
POWERS' GREEK SLAVE,

executed by the celebrated Pisani, and cost $1,500 in Rome.

Together with an elaborately carved Pedestal, which will be sold as above, positively without any reserve, as the owner is leaving for Europe.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOODS & CO.—PEREMPTORY SALE of elegant cabinet and ornamental curiosities from Japan, China, and other oriental nations, suitable New-Year's presents.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising the greatest variety ever offered in New-York of rich Japanese and Chinese goods, oriental shells, richly embroidered shawls, Turkish table-covers, chessmen, paintings on ivory, tea-trays, &c.

Catalogues ready and goods on view on morning of sale, No. 450 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 130 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Elegant diamond bracelet and ring, cost $600, 12 valuable paintings; bronzes, rich vases, superb carved pianoforte, rich china, &c. MONDAY, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, comprising the entire elegant furniture and decorations contained in the spacious residence No. 152 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The house is replete with everything adapted to a first-class residence, all in perfect order. The whole will be peremptorily sold. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st., lot of Caen-stone, to pay storage and charges.

WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.

Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 12th January, 1863. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst., and opened on the 10th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order, G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DRYER.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church will be celebrated in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The annual report will be read by the Secretary. The usual address will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROGERS. Appropriate pieces of music will be sung by the school, and the scholars will receive Christmas gifts, which will be presented by the Superintendent in behalf of the teachers.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—FIFtieth-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. A repetition of the anniversary of the School will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, commencing at 7 o'clock. In addition to the other interesting exercises, the rewards for the past year will be distributed and the "Grade of Honor" will be read. Tickets 25 cents.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—2d-av., corner of 33d-st.—Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. The Sunday School Anniversary will be held on SUNDAY EVENING. Bishop SOUTHGATE will address the children. The usual concerts and presentation of gifts will take place on MONDAY EVENING, at the "Home," No. 29 East 29th-st. Parents and frends of the school generally are respectfully invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. There will be a watch-night held on Wednesday night, (New Year's Eve.) The public invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse, occasioned by the work of Bishop Colenso against the Pentateuch, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on the *Inspiration and Divine Infallible Authority of the Bible as the Word of God, and its Application to Governments as well as Individuals.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

A COURSE OF SERMONS ON "THE Superiority of Universalism as a Practical Power," by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Fourth discourse on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on the Universalist doctrine of *Human Nature.* Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½ o'clock.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic-st. and Clinton-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a course on *The Perils of a City Life to Young Men, Young Women and Young Married People.* Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists and others. Come early if you would have seats.

PASTORS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS are invited to attend, with their respective congregations, at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to give an expression in regard to the treatment of the Indian tribes within our Territories. Please notice this in your Churches.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Last sermon on *The Beatitudes*, and at 7½ P. M.—Subject, *The Closing Year and its Blessings.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the pastor every Tuesday evening.

THE BEREAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold their sixth annual meeting SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church corner of Bedford and Downing sts., (Rev. J. Dowling's, D. D.) Addresses may be expected from the Pastor and Rev. GEO. HALT and Messrs. S. W. STEBBINS and CHAS. GOULD. Singing by the Sabbath School.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal), in East Fourteenth street, between 3d and 4th-avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—A COURSE of Doctrinal Sermons will be preached in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) on successive SABBATH EVENINGS by clergymen of various denominations. The series will be opened by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., on the first Sabbath evening in January.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Divine Meaning of Trees in the Holy Word, and their Relation to the Human Mind.* The public are invited. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Morning subject—*The Birth of Christ*, and at the close of the sermon, the right hand of fellowship will be given to several candidates for membership in the church.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand.—Christmas Discourse SUNDAY EVENING, by CHAS. C. GOSS. Singing by the Musical Alliance. Rehearsal, University Building, Washington-square, SATURDAY EVENING.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially life only through Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD—PASTOR OF the First-place M. E. Church, Henry-st., corner of Summit, South Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., *To Parents on the Training of Children*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Salvation Difficult to the Rich.* Trustees will be at the door to seat strangers.

DE KALB-AV. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing, SUNDAY MORNING, (Dec. 28,) at 10½ o'clock, by Bishop JANES; 7 o'clock P. M., preaching by Rev. J. I. INSKIP. Interesting Sabbath-School exercises at 2 o'clock P. M., presided over by Bishop JANES. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY next, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, by Rev. Mr. RILEY, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22ND-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. A. R. MACOUVREY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Services on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Mr. R. D. SPROULL. MORNING and AFTERNOON, by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Origin of Devils, and how to cast them out.* Admission 5 cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*Graduates.* Admission 10 cents.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st. Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Outlook from the Closing Year*, and in the evening, on *The Tidings of Great Joy.* Seats free.

AT TRINITY M. E CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th-avs., Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, the former Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the evening at 7½. Strangers cheerfully accommodated with seats.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JOS. L. PHILLIPS. Baptism at the close of the sermon. Prayer and Conference at 3 o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, as usual, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *Lessons of the Closing Year.* Strangers and the public invited.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY MORNING, the third sermon of the series on the Lord's Prayer, and in the evening a sermon on *The Old Year.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REpeat his fourth discourse on the Angelic Orders, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, (D. V.,) in the large hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject: *The Satanic Invasion of Eden.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Va., will preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, entrance in Greene-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are invited.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL'S FOURTH discourse on *The Angelic Orders* will be repeated (D. V.) SUNDAY EVENING, in the hall northwest corner 33d-st. and 8th-av. Subject: *The Satanic Invasion of Eden.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH IN the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Old Year.* Subject for the morning—*The Light of the World.*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner Clinton and Pacific-sts., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT. Subject for the morning—*Forgiveness*; seventh sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

REV. MR. MAXWELL, ASSISTANT MINister of St. Mark's, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, LATE 50th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, will officiate.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING he will give a discourse for Christmas.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., LL D.—WILL preach in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) 9th-av., corner of West 31st-st., on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Birth of the Spirit Christ.*

TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 7th av. Regular monthly missionary meeting of the Sunday School. Exercises in the church to commence at 3 o'clock on SUNDAY, 28th inst.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF 37TH-ST. M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 28, at 2½ o'clock, in the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Addresses from Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor of Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, and E. B. OTHEMAN, of Harlem. Singing by the children, and other interesting exercises. Rev. A. MCLEAN will preach a Sunday School sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. CURRY, the Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE PROPHET SNOW WILL PREACH in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All those who desire to know what the present distress and perplexity of nations portend, will do well to hear the singular man. Seats are free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D.D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3, and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. D. EAGAN will preach in the EVENING.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS DAILY GOVERNESS, companion to a lady, or housekeeper in a private family, by a lady fully competent to fill either of the above. References given and required. Address Mrs. ELLEN MARTIN, Brooklyn Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house; dry goods preferred; unexceptionable reference; salary no object. Address R. S. T., Sweeney's Hotel, stating where and when an interview may be had.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman, from 25 to 30 years of age; one having a practical acquaintance with printing, pattern-making or machinery, preferred; also, a young man to make rough sketches in perspective, from front and side elevations. An interview may be had in Boston or New-York.

CHARLES W. FELT, Providence.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, as seamstress and lady's maid, a Protestant, one who understands her business perfectly, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 19 East 17th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block maker; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address Box No. 4,878 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nyack, on the Hudson, will reopen directly after the Holidays, with a full corps of Instructors. Prof. GEO. W. MORGAN remains in charge of the Musical Department; Prof. DE LAVERNY of the French Department. For circulars or admission, address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays; same terms as in preceding years. FERRERO'S fourth annual private soirée dansante, at the Academy of Music, will take place on Jan. 8, 1863.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.

STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., short block from Atlantic and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN THIS CITY, IN A RESPECTABLE and improved location, a Building Lot, 25 feet front. Address, by post, W. H. B., No. 121 Nassau-st., stating exact location, size and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes' walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN SECOND-AV. TO rent cheap for the Winter. House four stories, high-stoop, brick. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 34th-st; price not to exceed $50 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL IS GIVEN in a series of articles in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, January number, price 10 cents; now ready; $1 a year. Ask your newsman for it, or address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

BANTAM MEN.—TOM THUMB AND COMMODORE NUTT, with portraits and description, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Why are they so little?

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
will be given by the
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1862.

The Music by Grafulla's celebrated Military and Orchestral Band.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Grand March, (Prophete)	Meyerbeer.
2. Overture, (William Tell)	Rossini.
3. Hunters' Polka	Grafulla.
4. Finale, "Oh! Infamia orribile," (Traviata)	Verdi.
5. Waltz, (Fruhlingslieder)	Kuhner.
6. Quickstep	Grafulla.

PART II.

7. Duetto, "Parigi O'Cara"	Verdi.
8. Galop	Lumbye.
9. Selections, (Attila)	Verdi.
10. Polka Redowa	Grafulla.
11. Aria, (La Favorita)	Donizetti.
12. Quickstep	Gung'l.

PART III.—DANCING.

1. Quadrille.
2. Redowa.
3. Lancers.
4. Polka and Galop.
5. Quadrille.
6. Polka Redowa.
7. Danish Polka.

Military Gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Sibell's, No 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.; Sawyer & Thompson's Music Store, cor. Fulton-av. and Jay-st., Brooklyn; also of the members, and at the Academy, on the evening of the Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS BATEMAN
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

The direction have much pleasure in announcing the appearance of

THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE
for WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31,
and THURSDAY, Jan. 1, 1863.
Miss Bateman will appear as
JULIA, in the
HUNCHBACK,
and
PAULINE, in the
LADY OF LYONS,
Supported (as usual) by
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a complete stock company.

The box office will be opened on TUESDAY, 30th, for the sale of seats, at 8 A. M.

The public are respectfully informed that under no circumstances can Miss BATEMAN'S engagement be extended.

WALLACK'S.

WEEK'S PROGRAMME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MONDAY, fourth night of the highly attractive comic Drama, the
INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
TUESDAY, Sheridan's great Comedy, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY, Coleman and Garrick's legitimate Play of the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY, New-Year's Night, fifth representation of the
INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, (by desire,) Bourcicault's popular Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.
SATURDAY, (sixth and last time for the present,)
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

In preparation, "Pauline," "The Irish Heiress," "Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Secrets Worth Knowing," &c.

To be repeated, Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic Drama, "Central Park;" also, "Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends."

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director........Carl Anschutz
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
15TH GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
15TH GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
15TH GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
First time, Auber's Comic Opera of
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
Second time, Auber's Opera,
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1862,
First time, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (CAMILLE,)

Mlle. de BAUHELIER as	CAMILLE
M. GRAVIER as	ARMAND

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ precise.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the sole management of
J. G. COLLINS.
At PALACE MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.

Chinese Fiddle; Sally Come Up; Sighing for the Bone Solo, "Zanpa;" The Three Graces; Banjo Solo; Brass Band; Drinking Song, and Burlesque Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Miss Julia Gould as........Lucrezia
Doors open at 6¾; Concert begins at 7¾.

LECTURES.

MR. MASON JONES WILL DELIVER HIS
ORATION,

on *Milton, the Patriot, Statesman, Prose-writer and Poet*, in the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner Strong-place and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The proceeds will be appropriated toward defraying the expense of furnishing the new Sunday-school room, recently erected by the church.

FURNITURE.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR SUITES.

ALL NEW STYLES.
FINISHED IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS AND MATERIAL,
VIZ:
BROCATEL, PLUSH, REPS AND HAIR-CLOTH.
An Extensive Variety
of
Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Work-tables, Music Stands, Piano Stools, &c., &c.
WM. H. LEE & CO., No. 199 Fulton-st.,
Between Church and Greenwich sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or, made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—BOURBON WHISKY (OVERTON'S three years old) of choice quality. 13 barrels in store, for sale by BEACH & BOND, No. 52 Front-st.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 20th, a large BAY MARE, 16 hands high, long mane and tail, white star in the face, one white hind foot; there was also a small bunch upon the inside of the left fore-leg, near the knee. Whoever will give information or return said mare will receive the above reward. DAVID BROWN, Greenwich, Conn.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

F. CURET,
764 BROADWAY, 766

Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Patés, Galantines, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c.

Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

THE HUMAN BODY—OF WHAT COMPOSED.—Read PHYSIOLOGY in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. Only $1 a year. Ask your newsman for it, or send to FOWLER and WELLS, New-York.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

IS HE GOOD NATURED?—HIS PHYSIOGnomy will indicate it. Is he cross, morose, and ill-tempered? His face will show it. For the "Signs of Character" see PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. January number now ready. Price 10 cents. Ask your newsman for it.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THREE DAYS ONLY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 29, 30, and 31, 1862.
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
OF
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Which has been received with such wild enthusiasm here the last three weeks. It will be produced
EACH AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EACH EVENING AT HALF PAST 7,
and must then give place to other dramatic novelties.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, having deferred his trip to Europe for a short time.
MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING,
as may also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY,
which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each.
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE
AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT........Manager

This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

GOODWIN & WILDER'S POLYMORAMA OF THE WAR. The next entertainment will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. Also, Grand Matinée on New Year's and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS
OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THE WAR
NOW EXHIBITING EVERY EVENING,

At the New Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, at 7½ and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.

ALSO,

Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

HIRAM YOUNG;
No. 20 John-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
P. J. HOMES,

All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at

NO. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.

N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE SILK GOODS.

DRESS LENGTHS IN VERY RICH SILK FOR PRESENTS.
At $35, $45, $75, and $100 per dress.
Really worth $65, $75, $150, and $200.

FANCY SILKS, at $1 50—worth $2.

PLAIN EVENING SILKS, at $1—worth $1 50.

SILKS for evening dresses, at 80 cents per yard.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW-YORK.

CHEAP DRESSES.
Of Veloutine—12 yards for $2 38.
Of Cashmere Delaine—12 yards for $3.
AND MANY OTHER FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Marked down especially for the occasion.

LARGE CHOICE OF FANCY TARLATANS.
For Evening Dresses.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!!!
4 yards wide, quality of $3 75 for $2 75.

Balance of our Laces and Embroideries marked down to clear them out this season.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING OUT SALE

At cost price for thirty days (preparatory to making extensive alterations in the premises for the Spring trade,) our large and splendid stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CHOICE BARGAIN.

Crapes Eugenie, a new and beautiful material for mourning, 5-4 wide, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Call and see them, at

JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS
IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

The cheapest and most profitable New-Year's Presents parents can buy for their boys, is a fine cloth or cassimere suit. The prices of the whole stock have been reduced below the regular wholesale prices for New-Year's presents. Sizes of all kinds and styles on hand from 3 to 19 years of age, at No. 371 Broadway, two doors above Taylor's Saloon.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—I have still a few of those India camels' hair shawls left which have been selling so rapidly from $5 to $150.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LIFE AND ITS POWERS.—HUMAN IMprovement, Gradation of Animals, Difference in Men, Higher Realm of Life, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January; now ready. Also, "The Ways of Life," with illustrative engravings. "Reading Character at a Glance," Physiognomy; Hardening of the Brain, its Causes; The Term of Life; and much other interesting matter. Only $1 a year, or 10 cents a number. Ask your newsman for it, or send to FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

An Attack upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Morgan in Possession of Glasgow.

SKIRMISHING NEAR CAVE CITY.

The Demonstrations on Gen. Grant's Rear.

The Capture and Recapture of Holly Springs.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Dec. 26.

John Morgan, with a force of about 3,000 cavalry, entered Glasgow on Wednesday. Three companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry opposed his entrance, but fell back on Munfordsville, having lost one captain and two privates. The rebels lost two captains, five privates and seven prisoners. The rebels were then reinforced and remained in possession of Glasgow.

On Thursday Cols. Gray and Shanks attacked the rebels at Bearwallow, Hart County, near Cave City, the rebels having previously damaged the railroad near Glasgow Junction. At the last accounts the Nationals had driven off the rebels, killing one and taking sixteen prisoners, but sustaining no loss themselves.

A train of ammunition cars which left here this morning, was fired into near Nolin, and had to return.

No Nashville passenger train left here this morning.

Telegraphic communication between here and Nashville was interrupted this afternoon.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 27.

We have received nothing to-day in regard to the movements of our forces against the rebels who are operating in North Western Tennessee.

The rebels have done great damage in the Obion River bottom. They have burned two long bridges over the river and destroyed two miles of tressel work at Middleburgh.

It is reported this evening that orders have been given for our forces to evacuate Island No. 10, to spike the guns there, and to blow up the magazines. [Doubtful—Ed. Times.

Information has been received to-day that trains are running on the railroad between Jackson and Trenton, and that 2,000 of our troops are at the latter place.

There is a rumor in circulation here to-night that Gen. Grant's army has fallen back across tae Tallahatchie River, but it is not traceable to any reliable source.

OPERATIONS IN GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

Cairo, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The rebels returned last night and burned the bridge over Big Obion at Union City. To-day, at noon, forces at Columbus are in line of battle, and expecting momentarily an attack. Gen. Tuttle is there aiding Gen. Davies. The steamer *J. D. Perry* has just arrived from Memphis, completely crowded with passengers. From the *Perry* we get some particulars of the taking of Holly Springs.

Jackson's cavalry, numbering four or five thousand, and commanded by Van Dorn, attacked the place at 2 A. M. Saturday morning. They came in between the roads and did not alarm the pickets, consequently completely alarmed our sleeping forces, who made but feeble resistance. Only about 150 escaped; about 200 were either killed or wounded, and the rest of the force taken prisoners. The exact number taken I cannot learn, but it is given at from one to two thousand. Most of the force had been sent up the road to reinforce Jackson and Bolivar. The rebels burned 4,000 bales of cotton, 225 wagons and about one-half a million dollars' worth of Government stores. They paroled their prisoners, some of whom arrived on the *Perry*.

On Saturday afternoon the Federal force came up from Abbyville, and the rebels skedaddled toward Grand Junction, the place they declared they would take. It is probable Gen. Grant will make for the river in order to get supplies. Gen. Sherman had left Helena, and was proceeding down the river. A small body of Confederate cavalry made a dash into the suburbs of Memphis on Sunday night, pillaged a few stores, destroyed most of Dan Able's cotton factory, near the fair ground, and carried off near 100 beef cattle and 180 head of mules from the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois. Most of the cattle and mules have been recovered. We are yet in painful suspense with regard to the safety of Jackson.

We at last understand the rebel raid into Kentucky. It was made by a full brigade of cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, under command of Brig.-Gen. Forrest. I have full particulars from Lieut. H. M. Cornell, of the Eleventh Illinois, who was taken in the fight at Lexington, Tenn., on Friday, and who, with his brother officers, was paroled by Forrest. The rebels crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, forty-eight miles east of Jackson, and advanced twenty miles to Lexington. At Jackson their approach was made known, and the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, part of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, part of the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and two pieces of artillery from the Fourteenth Indiana, all under command of Col. Ingersoll, of the Eleventh, started on a reconnoissance. They reached Lexington on Friday morning; a three hours' fight ensued, in which the National forces were worsted.

Our loss is seven killed, ten wounded, two pieces of artillery taken, a hundred and twenty-four men, Col. Ingersoll, Maj. Kurr, Capt. Sheppard, Adjt. Harrison, and Lieuts. Cornell and McGuire, taken prisoners. Rebels lost about thirty-five in killed and wounded. They then marched to the railroad, reaching it a few miles above Jackson, and taking stations as they came to them. At Humboldt, a flag of truce was sent in with the demand for surrender. The Lieutenant in command, (I could not learn his name,) replied that he would fight first; but during the parley, put the most valuable things into the dépôt, set fire to it and left. The rebels, however, captured thirty prisoners. They have taken at various stations, and at Lexington, eight hundred and fifty prisoners.

Our officers taken were well used, but the privates lost their overcoats and blankets. On Saturday as they were advancing up the road there was skirmishing all day in their rear, supposed to be attacks made by the Federal cavalry that had escaped from Lexington. Sunday morning Humboldt was retaken by the Federals and several rebels made prisoners; caissons belonging to two pieces of their artillery were retaken. The rebels are enforcing the conscript law, but the truth is, they were heartily welcomed by nearly all the citizens; couriers came riding to their camp from all parts of the country to give them information.

Becoming alarmed yesterday, they began their retreat toward the Tennessee River, and, ere this, are beyond the reach of the Federal arms.

So great was their haste that it is thought they have not destroyed much of the trestle work, but a number of bridges have been burned, and no doubt two or three weeks will elapse before trains can run again.

One hundred men of the Thirty-second Iowa, under command of Col. Scott, crossed the swamps back of New Madrid last week and scoured the country to the St. Francis River. They returned on Sunday, bringing a number of prisoners, horses, cattle and arms.

Among the prisoners are Col. D. J. Parker, Fifth Missouri; Capt. Robert McDonald, Missouri Light Artillery, formerly Commander of the gunboat *Arkansas*; Capt. J. H. Page, Lieut. M. C. Leitz, G. T. Bartlett, Surgeon and leader in horse-stealing in Dunklin County; and Quartermaster's-Sergeant Louis Lybeckes, Missouri Light Artillery, who had confidential letters from Jeff. Thompson. The prisoners are on their way to St. Louis.

LATER.

The reported final retreat of the rebels from West Tennessee was only a feint to deceive paroled prisoners, and through them the military authorities, for they returned night before last to Obion River, burnt bridges, came to Union City, captured two companies of infantry, burnt the city, and yesterday morning their pickets extended to within nine miles of Columbus.

Gen. Davis has troops in readiness just outside the city, anticipating an attack.

It is reported that Chalmers and Pillow have joined Forrest, making his whole force 20,000—one-fourth cavalry and ten pieces of artillery.

From Memphis we learn the particulars of rebel doings on the lower part of the railroad. On Saturday, at 2 o'clock A. M., 500 of Jackson's cavalry, with Van Dorn's infantry and artillery, went into Holly Springs while the guard was asleep, and surrounded the Court-house. Our troops, taken by surprise, did not offer much resistance.

Fifteen hundred were taken prisoners; one thousand five hundred escaped. We had only two regiments there, the balance having been sent to Jackson. Four thousand bales of cotton were burned, also two hundred and twenty-five wagons.

The Second Illinois Cavalry was badly cut up, two hundred killed. Ex-Gov. Wood, of Illinois, was among the prisoners captured. All the mules were carried off, and stores burnt. The Twenty-ninth Illinois was there. The buildings on the east side of Court-square were consumed.

The enemy took all they could get, destroyed the road between Holly Springs and Oxford, paroled prisoners, and moved off toward Grand Junction, with the avowed determination to tear up the track there.

Van Dorn knew that great quantities of supplies had been accumulating at Holly Springs, and that by taking the town and destroying the road he would cut off supplies and delay progress, if not compel him to fall back.

Saturday afternoon the Union troops came to Holly Springs, caused the rebels to retreat, and retook possession of the city.

Lagrange is also reported in their hands. In addition to all this, they have had the boldness to make a dash into Memphis. About 500 cavalry men rushed into Memphis Sunday evening, robbed several stores in the outskirts, planted a rebel flag near Wolf River bridge, and then departed. There being but a few Union troops there, they might have held the city for a short time.

The steamer *Gladiator* was fired on at Friar's Point last Friday. One deck hand killed. The gunboats sent from Helena—propellers—have not been heard from. Fifty to sixty shots were fired, many of which hit the boat.

The rebel force menacing Columbus is evidently part of Bragg's army, which now holds Rosecrans in check near Nashville. Correspondence from there indicates Rosecrans waiting for Bragg to attack him.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

In Camp on Cumberland, Dec. 20, 1862.

Matters in this section seem to be approaching a grand crisis, and there is consequently some excitement among all classes and conditions. Officers and soldiers of the Union army are anxious to see the good work begin; though all believe that the enemy greatly outnumber us, yet all feel certain, in case of a struggle, the result will be favorable to our arms. The citizens, both Union and secesh, are beginning to flock within our lines as rapidly as they are enabled to escape the vigilance of the enemy. It would naturally be expected that the Unionists should feel like seeking the protection of their venerable and all-powerful Uncle, but that violent secessionists should prefer this protection seems somewhat strange, and to a stranger might look as though that boasted confidence, which some of them claim in the Confederacy, is beginning to give way. One of these chivalric gentlemen, a Mr. Colburn, informed me, upon inquiring why this was, that the rebels might move to some other portion of the country, and if so they would surely put their conscription act in force, when they would press every man, able to carry a musket, into the service. Thus, it seems, that they are compelled to fly their homes by the enforcement of one of the first laws passed by their much beloved bogus Administration.

The position of affairs in and around Nashville might, at first glance, seem somewhat alarming, as the enemy are said to considerably outnumber our forces, and they are making every possible endeavor to concentrate a still greater number of their troops. Evidently they desire to make an attack upon our army at Nashville, but the city itself is upon what they claim to be their own soil, and there is too much valuable rebel property in the town for them to run the risk of damaging it, consequently there will be no demonstration made upon the town, but they would no doubt like to draw our forces out, when their superiority of numbers would give them an immense advantage. With this intention, probably, it was that Gen. Sterling Price was placed in command of some thirty thousand troops, and instructed to proceed at once up the river toward Huntsville. This he did, remaining near Lebanon on the opposite side of the river for two entire days, and then suddenly making tracks once more toward the camp of the main body. This movement was not at all concealed, and was no doubt made for the purpose of drawing out a portion of our forces to attack the main body of their army. They also thought that a knowledge of this manœuvre would create a panic in regard to the safety of the town of Gallatin, when the Union force would be further weakened by a detachment being sent up the railroad to guard this and other points; but in this they were mistaken, as their whole plan was discovered, and consequently their scheming did no harm. Furthermore, there is but little probability that a force of this kind will ever be sent for the purpose of destroying the road, as they would form a corps too large and unwieldy for work of this kind, but should the citizen guerrillas fear to undertake the job Morgan will, undoubtedly, undertake to make one of his bold and vigorous dashes against some point where the guard seems weakest or least watchful, but should the officers in command do their duty he will find the task a most impracticable one, unless he moves far up into Kentucky, and this would now be slightly dangerous for him.

The enemy have taken up their position some twelve or fourteen miles from the limits of the City of Nashville. Their lines form about three sides of an octagon, facing inward toward the city. These lines they have strengthened and fortified to a considerable extent, but as yet they themselves evidently do not consider them impregnable, and the men are kept almost constantly at work throwing up fresh earthworks. Our forces are placed some distance from the city, but I am, of course, not at liberty to give their position or numbers.

At an early hour this morning word was brought into camp that a large force of the enemy had marched out on the Nashville and Lebanon pike, reaching the latter place at about one o'clock yesterday, where and when they halted and encamped. Their destination, if beyond that point, is kept a profound secret, but it is believed that they are meditating an attack upon Hartsville and Cunningham's Ford. The force of this body was not positively known, though it is thought that it cannot be much less than twelve or fifteen thousand, and of this there is a full supply of artillery. We shall probably know before long what their errand is. Meantime, there may be much of history made in other quarters.

Losses to the Country from Foreign Exchanges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I always read with pleasure the communications of your correspondent over the signature of "A Veteran Observer." In that contained in your paper of the 26th inst, I observe, however, an error, rather remarkable to have been committed by so intelligent a writer. In estimating the losses to the country by the war, he puts down $50,000,000 per annum by *foreign exchange*. Now, unless I am much deceived, we do not lose a penny in this way. To make this clear, let us compare the operations of foreign trade at the two periods, before and after the suspension of specie payments, and for the greater clearness, let us, in the first place, confine ourselves for illustration to the commodity of money alone. Before the suspension of specie payments, if a merchant were to ship to London £1,000,000 sterling in gold, and were to offer to sell a bill drawn against it, he would receive for his bill the par value, which, at $4 85 the pound sterling, would make $4,850,000, leaving out of consideration commission, freight, insurance, and other small expenses attached to such transactions. After the suspension of specie payments, should the same merchant perform the same operation, ship his £1,000,000 gold to London, and draw his bill, what would he receive for it? Gold we will suppose to be at 33⅓ premium. In this case he would receive the nominal amount of $6,466,666, or $4,850,000, with the premium of 33⅓ per cent. added. Does the merchant gain this amount, or the country lose it? Neither the one nor the other. The merchant has not gained a penny by the exchange, nor has this or any other country gained or lost a penny by the transaction. Suppose the shipment had been made of an equal amount of flour instead of gold. The flour, before the suspension, we will suppose to have been $6 per barrel; after the suspension, $8 per barrel—that is, 33⅓ per cent. more, on account of the difference between paper and gold. At this rate, the merchant's shipments of flour would amount to $6,466,666 in depreciated paper. Now, he wishes to draw a bill for the amount the flour will sell for in London. I lay aside the questions of profits, or loss, or expenses, as in the case of the gold; how much, under the circumstances supposed, would he get for his bill? Evidently, his flour will be worth in London, in gold, less than it is in New-York, by all the difference that exists between gold and paper—that is, it will be necessary for the merchant to deduct 25 per cent. from the apparent cost in New-York of $6,466,666, which will reduce it to $4,850,000, or £1,000,000 sterling in London, which is the sum he will have to draw for. To prove the truth of this, after the flour is sold in London for £1,000,000, let us suppose the shipper of the flour orders the proceeds sent to New-York in gold. Hence his £1,000,000 of gold would be worth to him $6,466,666, the sum he paid for the flour in paper. Now, if the proceeds of flour are sent back in merchandise instead of gold, it will make no difference as to the gain or loss by exchange. Exchange in this connection signifies merely the premium which gold bears when compared with our paper.

A. Z.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather—The Vessels of the Banks Expedition—News of Gen. Burnside's Defeat—Explosion of a Gun on the Steamer George Washington—Compensated Emancipation.

Port Royal, S. C., Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

For a few days past we have been experiencing what might be termed Southern weather of Northern principles—cold, raw days with high blustering winds which whirls the fine sand in blinding eddies, and howl at the door a reminder of Winter. But if this weather is disagreeable it is healthy and invigorating, and there are very few cases of sickness in the department; but long residence in the South has made our soldiers sensitive to the cold, and they shiver in the bleak tents which last Winter were comfortable.

Yesterday (Sunday) the steamer *Merrimac*, conveying troops for the Banks Expedition, put in this port for repairs to her machinery. The second day after leaving New-York, one of her engines became disabled by the breaking of the connecting shaft, and notwithstanding this accident, which obliged her to run a day with only one engine, she made the trip from New-York to this port in the very short space of three days. She brings us New-York dates of the 16th and 18th inst., containing the disheartening intelligence that Gen. Burnside has been repulsed, with heavy loss, in his attempt to dislodge the rebels from their strongholds at Fredericksburgh. This news partially confirms a statement made by the rebel pickets on the mainland to our pickets on Port Royal Island, that Burnside had been defeated, with a loss of 20,000 men. The steamer *Merrimac* carries the Tenth New-York Militia, (One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Volunteers,) six companies of the Second Battalion Duryee's Zouaves, and two companies of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Regiment—in all 1,500 men. She will be detained here two or three days until her machinery is repaired. To-day the troops were landed, and allowed to ramble around on shore. The Zouaves are conspicuous, and attract attention, their new and gay uniforms being in striking contrast to the dusty and well-worn garb of our veterans. They fraternized with the soldiers here, overrun the sutlers, and patronized the restaurant-keepers extensively. To the latter, however, I understand that their custom was not as profitable as it might have been, inasmuch as they forgot to pay for what they devoured, and pocketed the knives, forks and spoons in true Zouave style. One of our restaurants—the Delmonico of the place, was in this way reduced to three old knives, without handles, a one-pronged fork, and half a pewter teaspoon, before he became aware of the rapid disappearance of these commodities. The securing of these articles certainly exhibits prudence and foresight, as they will prove very useful in camp.

The little steamer *George Washington*, carrying four guns, was sent last Saturday to reconnoitre around Pinckney Island, lying adjacent to Hilton Head, and upon which the rebels have made several forays since the withdrawal of our pickets from there. While shelling a piece of woods at the mouth of Mackey's Creek to dislodge a cavalry picket, with a 24-pound rifled gun, mounted at the bow of the boat, the piece burst at the breech, with a fearful explosion, shattering the carriage and smashing the rail and guards of the boat. Notwithstanding the force of the explosion was such that a heavy mass of metal, of at least one-quarter the weight of the gun, was thrown fifteen feet into the air and overboard, no one was killed or even seriously injured—Lieut. Smith, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and two of his men, who were working the gun, receiving wounds only slight in comparison with what might have been expected to result from such a disaster. Had the pieces of metal been thrown on each side instead of to the rear of the gun, the accident would have resulted in more serious damage, and probably loss of life.

An incident which occurred in my intercourse with some negroes on one of the plantations on this island, educed developments which led to the inference on my part, that the Southern owners of these chattels had a vague notion of "compensated emancipation" long before President Lincoln had thought of embodying it in his annual message, and in view of a possible sudden departure, had prepared themselves to present their bills, in event of the good natured Yankees ever being fools enough to volunteer to pay for this species of property, lost but not destroyed, in the prosecution of the war. Laying my hand on the head of a very likely looking picanniny, I jokingly asked a rather intelligent negro woman, evidently his mother, how much the boy was worth. "Six hundred dollar, massa." The reply was so prompt and strange, that it lead me to make further inquiries, and I learned from this woman, beyond a doubt, that the owners of the slaves on this Island, and I should suppose on the surrounding islands, had made a list of the names of their slaves, with their age and a general description of them, affixing to each a price, and this only a few days before our arriving. Why this "account of stock" should have been taken, unless with the hope that we, at some future time, would foot the bills, is a question in my mind yet to be solved. From frequent conversations with the negroes and study of their character, I am inclined to attribute to them a large share of natural shrewdness, which makes them observing of the slightest actions, while apparently unmindful of everything occurring about them. They are apt in drawing correct conclusions, and they seem to be gifted with memories retentive of slight incidents. I remember on one occasion, an old negro woman, relating to me a few petulant words which an old lady, the mother of her mistress, had dropped three years ago, and for which she was rebuked by her daughter. These few words, however, contained a hint of future freedom, and the old negress caught them and cherished them, never breathing her hopes until she recounted the incident to me, adding every circumstance having any connection with it. I am convinced that the negroes watched their masters closely and were always fully aware that they (the masters) entertained a continual dread of a revolt, and purposely kept them ignorant, and in their words, "under de foot," to prevent their rising against them. It is a pretty generally established fact here that the negroes will fight,—but I am inclined to doubt the policy of putting arms in their hands. The firm conviction that they will be tortured, if taken prisoners, is the chief reason which keeps them from enlisting in greater numbers. They entertain, too, a vague distrust of our soldiers, a great many of whom seem to take every occasion to manifest their contempt of poor Sambo. The negro is quick to perceive this strange and unaccountable dislike to him in the character of a volunteer, and naturally distrusts his friends as well as his foes. There appears to be some foundation for these fears of slow torture, for many of them tell me that they have seen negroes burnt at the stake, and some from Charleston affirm that they have seen negroes that have been taken there with arms in their hands torn to pieces by horses. In view of this dreadful fate, I have no doubt that almost all of the negro volunteers are determined to shoot themselves, sooner than be taken prisoners by their former masters.

At present Uncle Sam's credit is not very good with Sambo. He don't pay up for work done. The bright future, which his amiable friends painted a *couleur de rose*, and which Sambo imagined to be lots of "silber in de pocket," and little work to do, has not yet come to pass. Certainly the "silber" has not been realized yet, and Sambo's confidence in Uncle Sam's prompt recognition of his pecuniary responsibilities is somewhat shaken.

Port Royal, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

The steamer *Trade-Wind*, which was to have left early this morning, will not leave for an hour yet, and I take advantage of the opportunity to send a few more lines.

From the New-York papers of the 18th inst., we learn that Gen. Seymour is coming here to relieve Gen. Saxton as Military Governor of South Carolina. The wherefore of this change is inexplicable, unless it is made by Gen. Saxton's request. Surely, a better or fitter man could not be put here, nor could Gen. Saxton prove of more service to the Government elsewhere. This is the general feeling with which the report is received.

A Court-martial is convened at this place, before which seventeen mutineers of the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment will probably be tried. These men are a portion of 50, who were brought here a short time ago on the steamer *Gen. Meigs* from the Dry Tortugas, where they had served their time for mutinous conduct, in refusing to work. Upon their return here they all expressed themselves willing to work, and were sent to their companies, excepting these seventeen, who still proved refractory and were sent to the Rip-Raps, and by Major Van Brunt, the Provost-Marshal, put to hard labor in the chain gang. This is their second offence, and necessity may oblige the enforcement of the severest penalty for their conduct.

Maj. Cross, Inspector-General of the Quartermaster's Department, arrived here a few days ago, on the steamer *Guide*, from Newbern. He is on a tour of inspection, examining the accounts of the several departments, to see that they are correct, and the Government funds properly disposed of. He expressed himself highly gratified at the excellent order and system prevailing in this department, and the neat and perspicuous method in which their accounts were kept. He goes from hence to Key West by the first conveyance.

B. J. S.

NEWTON'S DIVISION IN ACTION.

Crossing the Rappahannock—Sublimity of the Scene—The Battle on the Left, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Headquarters, Newton's Division, near Fredericksburgh, Va., Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

In the general summing up of the incidents attending the recent contest and reverses, it must not be forgotten that Newton's Division performed a gallant part in sustaining the reputation of the National arms. This division was the first to cross on Franklin's pontoons. It may not be too late to glance at the crossing. The Second Rhode Island led the advance. Three companies of this regiment went on a double-quick across the river, *debouched* upon the plain beyond, and then deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. They were exposed to a galling fire from the retreating line of the enemy, but nobly held their ground, advanced on their bellies, and kept the rebels at bay, while the column was advancing. The whole of Devens' brigade crossed immediately, and came on the plain on the right by file into line. In this manner passed each regiment, filing to the right and left as they reached the opposite shore. Cochrane's gallant fellows followed, the Chasseurs right in front; then came the brigade of Gen. Wheaton, (formerly Howe's.)

The first regiment was followed by Thompson's United States Artillery. The artillery and cavalry crossed on the lower bridge. While this was going on, the columns were protected by a dozen howitzers, that sent rapidly the *best* skirmishers to clear the path. The scene at this time was grand. Away on our right, several houses on fire in Fredericksburgh sent up a red glare toward the firmament. From the high ridge in our rear belched forth the heralds of death; all around us was the smoke, the sounds, and the terrible odor of battle.

But a small part of Franklin's troops crossed on Thursday, and this small part was lessened still more by reason of several regiments countermarching to the north bank of the river. Among these was the First Chasseurs, Col. Shaler, to whom was assigned the duty of guarding the pontoons during Thursday night. The Rhode Island skirmishers remained out in the field all night, and performed with entire success the arduous duties of the post.

Friday dawned—clear, pleasant but, nevertheless, ominous. At the first indication of day all the troops were astir. As nearly every brigade had merely been in bivouac, they were soon in line, the signal was given, and the lusty columns, full of animation, hope and patriotic emotions, began to move. Never was witnessed a more splendid sight. The first troops that crossed, closed in mass on the rebel side for protection to the advancing masses. The entire day was occupied in this movement. Little difficulty was experienced, as the enemy had fallen back behind his entrenchments on the amphitheatre of hills beyond. Occasionally shells came whizzing through the air; but little damage was done. In the afternoon, however, the troops of Gen. Newton had to change position by reason of a galling oblique fire from the rebel batteries. During this shelling there were some wounded, and many escapes so narrow that they appear marvelous. One of the Seventh Massachusetts was killed at this time. The heel was taken off one man's shoe by a piece of shell, which also whipped away the haversack of the man next him in the ranks of the Chasseurs. The entire line from the river was within easy range, and much more trouble might have been given us; but this was not the policy of the rebel leaders.

Thus passed Friday, full of exciting incidents and hair-breadth escapes, but very little confusion. Saturday, with the first rays of morning came the booming of cannon on the right and left. The division of Newton, with which your correspondent remained all day, remained supporting the right of the left and centre. They took no active part in the battle of the forenoon, but were ordered up to the support of the left about 1 o'clock P. M. The troops of the Reserves (Pennsylvania) had been driving and driven all day, alternately gaining and losing ground. Every inch of earth was contested with the utmost bravery. The men of Stonewall Jackson were pitted against the lines of Franklin. Twice Gen. Meade carried the works in his front, and was as many times forced to retire with loss.

The three brigades of Newton were advantageously posted opposite the Mansfield House. Cochrane's Brigade was advanced to the front to the support of Butler's Regular Battery. They formed a line of battle, the Chasseurs on the left, the One Hundred and Twenty-second New-York on the right, and the Sixty-first, Thirty-first and Twenty-third Pennsylvania in the centre. The First Long Island Volunteers were posted in the rear of the left about ten paces. As the column went on the double-quick into position they were exposed to a murderous cross fire from the rebels, who intended to frustrate the movement, so the battery would fall an easy prey. But the line was formed with little loss, and the old veterans set a high example to the less tried soldiers in maintaining the most firm and undaunted front. They could be compared aptly to a wall of granite. On came the conflict—battery replying to battery—while a perfect shower of shells and solid shot made mournful music through the hazy air. It was a time to excite and bring out all the fight in any man. Noble gunners! How rapidly they moved in that game of death. Nor were the rebels less energetic. Beneath the rising smoke they could be seen jumping about like Milton's devils, and their voices could be very distinctly heard giving orders as to the length of fuse required, with other matters appertaining to their nefarious trade.

Thus went matters for about two hours. The front supporting line of infantry lay flat, else the havoc would have been fearful. No man wavered. Occasionally an arm, a head, or a leg would be shattered, but the lines remained unbroken. Gen. Newton should have (as he did) gloried in having the command of the battle tried veterans of Gen. Couch! The terror inspired by their presence kept the enemy at bay, and with the loss of comparatively few men the division performed the duty assigned it. Regiments often break to the rear, and while in disorder get badly cut up. Then the cry is raised, what murderous volleys they withstood! Others that would *not* falter might perform the duty just as well with a tenth part of the loss. It is generally in getting *away from*, not in *advancing to* a battery, that the most loss is sustained.

For a time firing had well nigh ceased, and our hope was that the bloody drama was near its close, for the sun had nearly set. Suddenly the enemy opened at the same instant six batteries on our lines. Then Titanic work was done for the Union. We each moment expected the cry to charge—but it came not. The long and solid masses of rebel infantry dared not debouch from the wood in which they were concealed. Night settled down upon the scene; casting her sable mantle over the horrors of the day.

You will obtain the lists of casualties from your reporters. I write this, as I thought a letter would be interesting from one in the front line of battle.

Gens. Newton, Cochrane, Wheaton, Devens and all the officers under them did nobly, and the men have equal claim to praise—"the glorious rank and file."

The division that evening was relieved, and filed to the site they left at noon, having experienced the "tug of war" during five hours; and yet the hours fly swiftly on the battle-field!

Of the "falling" back across the river I shall say nothing now.

SHORT.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Trade Wind—All Quiet at Galveston—Military Movements at Port Royal.

By the *Trade Wind* we have New-Orleans papers of the evening of the 11th inst. They contain no news of importance.

The *Delta* says:

"By the arrival of the *Tennessee* we learn that all was quiet around Galveston at the time of sailing. A new days ago, however, it was reported that the Confederates were preparing to make an attack on Sabine Pass. The gunboat *Clifton* was sent to look into the matter, but returned without discovering anything of the enemy."

The same vessel brings us Port Royal papers of the 20th inst. They contain the following items:

"The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment have been sent to Key West to relieve the Ninetieth New-York Regiment. They left Beaufort last Monday in the steamer *Cosmopolitan*.

Two new tugboats for the navy have arrived here—the *Daffodil* and *Dandelion*. The *Daffodil* carries two twenty-pounder Parrot guns, and is classed as a gunboat. Lieut. Baldwin has been placed in command of her."

The *New South* says:

"We drew attention a short time ago to the superior advantages offered by St. Helena Island as a site for a military depôt. Since then the subject has received serious consideration, and it has been hought advisable, without relinquishing this piece, to locate the main depôt there—on Beaufort River, just above Bay Point."

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Arrival of the Transport Oriole.

The United States steam transport *Oriole*, Capt. Holmes, from Newbern, N. C., Dec. 23, and Hatteras 25th, in ballast to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning.

Gen. Foster's expedition returned to Newbern on Dec. 21, as has already been stated, after destroying several railroads and bridges.

The *Oriole* brings a mail from Newbern and Hatteras.

Chased by a Privateer.

The ship *Lizzie Southard*, Capt. Starrett, from Antwerp on Oct. 30, and the Downs Nov. 7, with merchandise to Southard, Wright & Hussey, arrived yesterday. She has had heavy southwest and northwest gales the entire passage. On Nov. 19, in lat. 60° 30′, lon. 32° 40′, she was chased by a vessel supposed to be a privateer. She first set the English colors half-mast. After a while she hauled them down, and set French colors at half-mast. She followed for two hours, and finding she could not gain on the ship, she wore around, and stood in the direction of another ship, which was in company.

The suspicious vessel was long and narrow, bark rigged, painted black, with a white streak. On Dec. 23, in lat. 40°, lon. 68° 20′, she passed a water-logged brig, foremast standing, painted green inside, white quarter rail, round stern, with white stern molding. Had been apparently abandoned some time.

Later from Santa Fe, N. M.

Kansas City, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Santa Fe advices of the 13th instant state that it is now pretty well ascertained that there is no probability of an immediate reappearance of the Texans in New Mexico.

Advices from Fort Stanton are encouraging. Col. Carson was in active pursuit of the rebels.

Many settlers are on the way to Rio Bonito to open ranches, and large numbers of miners were rushing to the placers which were being so profitably worked when the Texans took possession of that part of the Territory.

Loss of the Ship Sea King.

ALL HANDS LOST EXCEPT THE THIRD MATE.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The ship *Sea King*, which sailed from this port on the 9th of September, for Liverpool, loaded with wheat, was totally lost when ten days out. All on board were lost, except the third mate, who was picked up by the bark *Eugene*, and carried to Peru.

Robbery and Murder.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Last night four men broke into the house of Mr. Isaac Purcell, near Vincennes, Ind., and stole $700 in gold and $500 in bank bills. Mr. Purcell resisted the robbers, but in the struggle received a severe wound, and died this morning. The robbers escaped.

Massachusetts Regiments.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The Massachusetts Fourth and Forty-eighth Regiments left here to-night, for New-York, where they will embark for the South.

Marine Disaster.

Providence, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Arrived, brig *Elizabeth*, Bouche, Pictou for Boston. Put into this port in distress, leaking eight hundred strokes per hour, and three men sick.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 26.—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Maj. Mercer, Toronto, C. W.; Mrs. Isabella Soezer, child and infant, Capt. George Bryant, Boston; J. F. Twigg, James Hewitt, Wm. H. Harrison, James S. Shaw, lady and child, Miss Myers—with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Trade Wind, from New-Orleans.—Capt. Rhoebacher, Capt. Knight. *From Port Royal.*—H. S. Leonard, A. H. Leonard, U. S. N.; W. H. Hall, J. P. Cantrel, W. H. Conant, J. T. Golden, L. G. Crane, U. S. N.; J. W. McClenan, U. S. N.; Mr. Lisle, U. S. N.; Mr. Birdsall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon sets.... 12 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 57 | Gov. Island. 1 46 | Hell Gate.... 3 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamers Diamond State, Nickel, Philadelphia; E. Lewis, La Row, Washington; Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Relief, Richardson, Havana and New-Orleans, F. Mora; J. Brooks, Powers, Washington.

Ships Elise Ruger, Hoyer, Cadiz, Ruger Bros.; Asterior, Hurd, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman; Chellentain, Nelson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Horatio, Palmer, Singapore, Francis Hathaway; Napier, Logan, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Tranquebar, Goodwin, Bath, Me., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Osaco, Hoff, Shanghai, A. A. Low & Bros.; John Carver, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Magnolia, Rudolph, Callao, Fabbir & Chauncey; J. H. Waterman, Elliott, Cadiz, Brockway & Baker; Elisa Barss, Fritn, Bermuda, Tucker & Lighthouse; Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos, Ponvert & Co.

Brigs Lucretia, Brown, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Shamrock, (Norw.,) Major, Gibraltar, Holmboe & Balcher; Mischief, (Br.,) Oliphant, Tampico, M. Echeverria & Co.; Columbus, (Br.,) Campbell, St. Domingo City, H. J & C. A. De Wolf; Wm. Aiken, (Br.,) Nickerson, Londonderry, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Napier, Creighton, St. Jago de Cuba, Thomas James; Nummer Eins, (Prus.,) Brockech, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Vesta, Fuller, Havana, Bacon & Russell; New-York, Cooper, Leghorn, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; W. Cory, Goldsmith, London, F. McDonald & Co.

Schrs. Cordelia Newkirk, Weaver, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alice, Goodale, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; T. Raymond, Thompson, Demarara, John M. Smith's Son; Statesman, Mitchell, Elizabethport, C. L. Snow; Margaret Dell, (Br.,) Dell, Laguayra, J. F. Whitney & Co.; George Edwards, Weeks, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Ella Alida, Pearsall, Cherrystone, A. C. Haven; Estelle, Van Brunt, Tampico, Baker & Dayton; Chatham, Latham, Beaufort, J. L. Davis; Express, Lawson, Fortress Monroe, Merrill & Abbott; Harriet Brewster, Hawkins, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; C. L. Baylis, Tooker, Port Jefferson, L. I.

Arrived.

Steamer Trade Wind, Whitehurst, New-Orleans Dec. 12, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy gales from E. N. E. to N. E., put into Port Royal for coal and sailed Dec. 23.

Steamship Ariel, Jones, Aspinwall Dec. 16, via Key West Dec. 22, with mails, treasure and passengers to R. D. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Oriole, Holmes, Newbern, N. C., Dec. 23, and Hatteras 25th, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Lizzie Southard, Starrett, Antwerp Oct. 30, and the Downs Nov. 7, with mdse. to Southard, Wright & Hussey. Has had heavy southwest and northwest gales the entire passage.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Platz, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. and 166 passengers to Sloman & Edye. Had fine weather with light winds; came by the southern passage.

Ship Rubens, (Norw.,) Johnson, Bremen 30 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy gales the entire passage.

Ship Regent, (of Boston,) Hamlin, Calcutta, left Sand-Heads Sept. 22, saltpetre and linseed to master.

Ship Endymion, (Br., of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Ship Mohongo, (Br., of Londonderry,) Stewart, Londonderry 30 ds., in ballast to G. & J. Kness.

Ship J. S. DeWolf, (Br., of St. Johns, N. B.,) Hockway, Liverpool Oct. 29, with salt to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Ship Katie, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Bremen 57 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, Weaver, Greenock Oct. 29, and Rathlin Island Nov. 2, with coal and mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Nov. 30, George Barry, a German, died; has had very heavy N. W. gales during the entire passage, and has been blown to the southward of the Gulf Stream. In lat. 40, lon. 56, saw a suspicious looking vessel to the northward, which kept away for us, and after following for about an hour, it came on thick and she was lost sight of. She was apparently a privateer.

Bark Golden Eagle, (Br.,) McDowell, Gloucester 58 ds., with coal to James E. Ward & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds the whole passage, and lost yards, split sails, &c.

Bark Leland, Nickerson, Pensacola via Delaware Breakwater, 21 ds., in ballast to N. L. & G. Griswold.

Bark Donau, (Hamb.,) Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. and 296 passengers to Kunhart & Co. Had 5 deaths.

Bark Voyager, (of Boston,) Freeman, Smyrna Oct. 23, and Gibraltar Nov. 17, with figs, wood, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig M. A. Horton, (Br.,) Mills, Sidney, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Patriot, (Br., of Cork,) Myles, Lisbon, 45 ds., with salt and cork wood to master.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Chatlin, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., in ballast to master. Dec. 23, off Cape Romaine, passed steamship Eagle, hence for Havana 25th; when off Hog Island Shoals, passed a ship ashore with topsails loose, apparently just gone on.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Lemon, Vienna, with wood.

Schr. A. Jennings, Lake, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Shaw, Cornwallis 12 ds.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Faurnier, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to McCole & Frith. Left no Am. vessels.

Schs. L. S. Levering, Corson, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Mary Alice, Gibson, St. Thomas Dec. 6, and Grand Turk 11th, with salt to T. T. Dwight.

Schr. Scepter, (of St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, Trinidad, P. S., Dec. 4, and Salt Cay Dec. 13, with salt to D. R. DeWolff.

BELOW—1 ship unknown.
WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.
Steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg.
Steamer Chesapeake, Portland Me.
Steam transport Diamond State, Washington, D. C.
Steamers Patapsco, Virginia, Thos. Sparks.
Ships Marcia O. Day, Anna Louisa, Robin Hood, Hudson, Blenhim, (Br.)
Barks Amfritite, (Aust.,) Victorine, Manhattan, (Br.,) Eliza Young, (Br.,) Hugh Dallment, Bayles, (Br.)
Brigs Prince of Wales, Immanuel, (Br.,) Porto Plata, Mary Ann, (Br.)
Schrs. J. F. Linnell, (Br.,) Julia, (Br.,) Mary Clinton, Lane, (Br.)

Miscellaneous.

The ship Weymouth, lost on Pirate's Shoal, was built at Boston in 1854, was 1,370 tons, rated A 1½, and owned by J. & E. Tirrell, of Boston; valued at $45,000.

The schr. Aletta, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, is at anchor at Riker's Island.

The Br. schr. Julia, for Nassau, has again returned leaky, 17 inches water in the hold.

Spoken, &c.

Arcole—ship, for Marseilles, off Nantucket Shoal 25th instant.

Sancho Panza—ship, from Hong Kong for London, off Cape of Good Hope Oct. 23.

Foreign Ports.

At Turks Island Dec. 6, brig Neposet, for Boston next day.

At Salt Cay, Dec. 13, Br. brig Zero, for New-York next day; schr. John Ross, for New-York in 2 ds.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

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ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

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It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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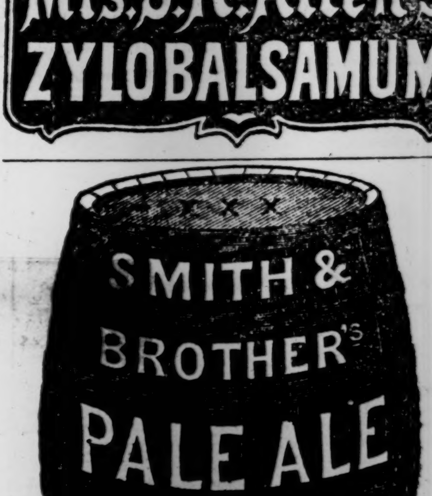

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N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
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